New-York Daily Times.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

HOW TO AVERT A PLAGUE.

268 Deaths by Small-Pox in the City Since Jan. 1, '57.

Nuisances to be Abated—Infected Clothing to be Burnt—Board of Health, &c.

How is the health of the City? What are the prospects for an epidemic? Is anything being done to avert the yellow fever which was so near last year to becoming a pest, at least in the Metropolis? These questions are on everybody's lips, for the discussion of Quarantine matters, the perpetual recurrence of the difficulty of getting the streets cleaned, the reorganization of Boards of Health, and the overhauling of nuisances by them, naturally suggest the topic in the most practical manner. As to the public Health, the City was never in better condition. Only 372 deaths were reported last week, a decrease of 58 from the mortality of the week preceding. In the list of diseases which caused these deaths, those which are apt to be swelled into epidemics in Summer time, as yet keep in the background. Those of diarrhœa there were only four, and of dysentery only three, while the principal causes of death were those sturdy agents of mortality which never flag—never cease gathering full lists of victims. Of consumption, however, only 57 died, an unusually small number; by infantile convulsions, only 10; by scarlet fever, 30; by marasmus of infants, 29; of measles, 10; by croup, 6.

There is [illegible] our [illegible] of life and health that is seen in the fact that 14 persons died last week of small-pox. Looking back to the first of January, we see that since that time 268 of our population have died of this loathsome disease,—while if we took only such precautions as every Christian people ought to take it would be a rare thing to report a single case of it. The following table shows the deaths by small-pox for each week since the year opened:

Week ending	No. of deaths	Week ending	No. of deaths
Jan. [illegible]	11	March 28	8
Jan. 10	14	April 4	12
Jan. 17	12	April 11	16
Jan. 24	10	April 18	7
Jan. 31	12	April 25	8
Feb. 7	12	May 2	14
Feb. 14	14	May 9	5
[illegible]	21	May 16	15
[illegible]	8	May 23	8
[illegible]	12	May 30	7
[illegible]	12	June 6	14
[illegible]	10		
Total since Jan. 1			268

[illegible] eleven and twelve every week! Yet [illegible] Jenner's perfect preventive [illegible] vaccination—which, properly done and often enough repeated, is an unfailing preventive, is gratuitously performed in all the Dispensaries, and [illegible] of every year all the dead walls are [illegible] people to go up and be [illegible] without charge.

The Brooklyn Board of Health has been in daily [illegible] some days, not because the presence of [illegible] their services, but because the necessity [illegible] to practice people. Less fearful of [illegible] than metropolitans, they have already [illegible] to lead them straight into the [illegible] nuisances and to-day [illegible] they will take prompt action for their [illegible].

[illegible] in the City Inspector's Office on [illegible], that the Board of Health of this City ought [illegible] the street cleaning into its hands. There seems to be no other way of getting the streets clean while the present stupid Common Council [illegible]. The streets must be cleaned soon or we will be under the necessity of living the Summer through on a dungheap, which it would be death to disturb. If there is [illegible] of humanity in the Common Council they will take definite action to-night in this [illegible].

[illegible] citizens, owners of property [illegible] Broadway, have agreed to give Mr. E. A. Smith [illegible] to have that world's thoroughfare swept [illegible] to the Bowling-green every twenty-four hours for the next fortnight, by the machine. Operations commenced last night. The [illegible] has ordered his assistants to help Mr. [illegible].

No yellow fever has yet appeared in the bay. The [illegible] to be anchored to-day in the lower bay to [illegible] the riding ground of infected vessels. We [illegible] to learn that, following our suggestions, the Health Officer is having constructed a great scow, [illegible] and fire-proof, on which hereafter all infected bedding and other combustibles, which a proper overhauling of infected vessels will require them to be rid of, will be burned up with fire, instead of, as heretofore, of being thrown overboard to be drifted into some cove or on some beach, to prove, under [illegible] circumstances, a point of departure for [illegible].

Meeting of Citizens at the City Inspector's Office—About Street Cleaning.

Several leading citizens, pursuant to an invitation of the City Inspector, met Saturday at 3 P. M. at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-street, to consider the best means for cleaning the streets of the City and preventing a visitation of pestilence. Among those present were Prof. Renwick, G. W. Blunt, Esq., Ex-Alderman Fox, Mr. Richard [illegible], Esq., D. W. Field, Esq., C. H. [illegible], Esq., Levi Pierson, Esq. and Hon. J. M. [illegible].

Mr. Morton gave a detailed account of the present state of affairs and the difficulties with which he had to contend. On the 19th of last March proposals were opened for cleaning all the wards of the City. These proposals had been duly advertised for by Mr. Ebling, at that time at the head of the bureau for street cleaning. In conformity with the charter the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders and the names of the contractors sent to the Common Council for confirmation. The Aldermen referred the matter to a Committee, but the Committee took no action till last Tuesday night, when they reported, stating that several of the sureties for the contractors desired to be released from their liabilities. The result was that some of the awards had been confirmed up to the present time. There were seven contractors in all. Mr. Reynolds took the contract for cleaning thirteen wards, the remaining wards being divided about equally among the other six contractors. A few days after the opening of the proposals, the contractors entered upon their work, and continued it, or rather continued to draw pay, until the 9th of last May. The total amount of money paid to the contractors is $[illegible]. Since he assumed the charge of the street cleaning, he had refused his consent to any further payments to most of the contractors. He had served notices upon them to clean their districts in accordance with the stipulations, but they had failed to do so. With the exception of four or five Wards, the contractors had suspended work entirely. He had used all his influence to get the Board of Aldermen to act in the matter, either to legalize the contracts or declare them annulled. If they would legalize the contracts he could compel the defaulting contractors to fulfill their agreements—if they would annul them he could go to work and clean the City himself from the appropriation made for paying the contractors. As the case stood he was perfectly crippled; the old contractors had a claim upon the City; from the failure of the Common Council to ratify their contracts he had no power over them; the Comptroller would pay no bills of doubtful legality; the prospect, therefore, was that, unless he was speedily released from his dilemma, and invested with decisive power to act in the premises, a pestilence would soon visit the City, with, perhaps, sweeping and overwhelming force.

Mr. Green asked if the subject of the contracts referred to was not still to be acted upon finally by the Common Council.

Mr. Morton stated that the matter was the special order in the Board of Aldermen for Monday night, (to-night.)

Mr. Field suggested that it would be better to await the decisive action of the Common Council in the case, before taking any action themselves.

Mr. Pierson wished to know if new proposals for cleaning the streets could not be advertised for, seeing that the old contractors had failed to fulfill their contracts.

Mr. Morton replied that the Common Council was the body to decide this. He did not wish to say anything reflecting upon the Common Council—but it was certain that it would take two weeks at least before new contracts could be made. While awaiting the completion of the contracts, the City would be growing still more filthy, and the risks of an epidemic still enlarged.

Councilman Ottarson urged that the most effectual way to get over the whole difficulty was to have the Board of Health convened at once, as they had the power to clean the streets against all obstacles.

Mr. Field inquired if the Comptroller would pay the bills for street cleaning ordered by the Board of Health beyond $10,000.

Mr. Ottarson replied that the Comptroller could not help himself.

A gentleman stated that the Comptroller would not pay the bill, and instanced the course he pursued last Summer in proof of the statement.

Mr. Blunt said if this was the case he saw no other course than for each gentleman to clean in front of his own premises. It was very certain that the present state of the streets and the danger threatened to the public would not admit of delay.

Mr. Pierson suggested that cleaning before each one's premises might be more practical and efficient in Fifth-avenue, but it would never work around the Five Points and all the really filthy pestilential sections of the City.

Mr. Pierson thought a Park Meeting had better be called and let the citizens take the subject of street cleaning in their own hands.

Mr. Blunt said that meetings never amounted to anything.

Mr. Pierson said he had known them to effect something, and suggested that it might be judicious to get Judge Lynch to preside to ensure a determined result. He would not mind seeing a man or two hung if it would result in getting the streets cleaned.

Mr. Ottarson renewed his point as to the power of the Board of Health. He contended that they had ample power to direct the immediate cleaning of all the streets, and to authorize Mr. Morton to do the work.

A person present stated that Mayor Wood would not call a meeting of the Board of Health.

Mr. Morton said that if the Board of Health would authorize him to clean the streets he would go to work and clean them directly. He would guarantee to get 900 men and carts at work in three hours' time, and in eight hours as many men and carts employed as would be needed in every Ward of this City.

After further remarks it was agreed to adjourn till to-morrow afternoon, in order to wait the action of the Board of Aldermen as to the confirmation or annulling of the present contracts for cleaning the streets.

Brooklyn Board of Health After Nuisances.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board, on Saturday, a communication was received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners confirming the appointment of Health Officers. The document was read, when Alderman Pierson moved to place it on file. Mayor Powell said that he would not put such a motion, but would leave the chair, so that the Alderman could put it. The Mayor then left the chair, and Alderman Pierson put the motion, which was carried unanimously, whereupon the Mayor again resumed his seat.

De Burg's Super Phosphate of Lime factory, at the foot of Broadway, was declared a nuisance, and a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Pierson, Scholes and Walsh, was directed to abate the same. The Committee, accompanied by several Health Wardens, visited the place Saturday afternoon, and stopped the work going on, and summoned Mr. De Burg to appear before the Board this morning.

As the Committee found the establishment it was one of the greatest nuisances ever tolerated. Several hundred barrels of the flesh of dead animals was discovered in various stages of decomposition. It had been stripped from dead animals at Barren Island and brought by the cargo, in barrels, to this establishment, where it is "worked up." As the Committee could not stand the stench arising from this material on a cool day like Saturday, they guessed it might be moderately offensive, at least, on a warm day in August. The smell is said to be so offensive at times that the workmen, long familiar with it, are often compelled to suspend operations. It has been the horror of people in that vicinity for years. The Board of Health have full power to abate the nuisance, and we look to see the whole establishment routed out—unless the proprietors can carry it on in some way that is not detrimental to health and decency.

The Great Sanitary Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statements of Dr. Wynne, made a few days since to the Committee on Cleaning Streets of the Board of Councilmen, respecting the influence of street filth upon the health and morals of large cities, are eminently worthy of consideration, and present strong arguments for the immediate and continued action of both magistrates and citizens. But the learned Doctor has told less than the whole truth in some of his figures, and, moreover, failed to give that comprehensive view of the subject which is warranted by the facts. He gave the proportion of deaths to the living at entirely too good a figure for this City, as any one may discover who will work out the ratio for himself. He stated the proportion to be one death for every 34 inhabitants. Now, in this City the number of deaths in

1850	was 15,377	—population 515,394	= one in 33.52
1853	was 22,702	—population 620,210	= one in 27.32
1854	was 28,568	—population 629,810	= one in 22.05

The increased proportion of the last mentioned year resulted in part from 2,509 deaths by cholera; but even if we subtract these from the whole number of deaths, we have left 26,059, giving a proportion of one in 24.21 of the population—thus placing New-York the lowest on the list of large cities for sanitary character, as far as is known.

The mortality of Philadelphia in 1856 was one in 46, and in London one in 45. These figures are from official returns. What the relative mortality of New-York was last year we do not yet know, as the month of June finds us yet unsupplied with the report of deaths which we should have had in January.

But there is a view of this sanitary question which lies far deeper than the pavements, and to which public attention should be earnestly given. There are causes of disease and death among us far more active than dirty streets—causes which would not be removed with the filth of the surface, which are yet equally within reach of sanitary measures, but to which little or no official attention is ever given, which the general public are not aware of, because not seen by street passengers, and which are known only to the medical practitioners who visit the sick and sign the death certificates. For example: we have a disease prevailing among us which is destroying annually from 600 to 700 lives, which is as easily prevented as the toothache, and yet is unchecked by any official interference. This is that most loathsome of all diseases—Small-Pox.

Five thousand more are annually destroyed by another disease, the direct result of the foul air, filth, bad diet, and impurity in which a large proportion of our population dwell. This is *Scrofula*, in its various forms of marasmus, hydrocephalus, inanition, consumption, &c., a large number of whose victims might be saved by proper sanitary applications. Again, another five thousand are destroyed by fevers of various kinds, diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, erysipelas, cutaneous diseases, teething, &c.—the remote causes of all which are more or less within the control of enlightened health measures, which nevertheless run on undisturbed by any public check. Of the 1,500 others who died in 1855, by scarlet fever, measles, and other eruptive fevers, a large proportion might undoubtedly have been saved, under proper hygienic circumstances.

These disorders and deaths, with others that might be named, are the results of the *interior* circumstances of New-York life. They are in a great measure independent of the condition of the streets; for though the foul state of the highways, which seems to be peculiar to this City, tends greatly to aggravate directly and indirectly, the causes of disease alluded to; yet, if we would reduce the mortality, we must not, in the hue and cry against street filth, and the neglect of the authorities, overlook the interior condition of the crowded tenements, the cellars, the blind courts, and the miserable attics, which abound in almost every quarter. Street filth is undoubtedly a serious evil, whether evolving miasmata under the influence of heat and moisture, or whirled aloft in clouds of choking dust, penetrating into every house and into the eyes and lungs of every inhabitant. But as a disease-producing agency, it is far less potential than the damp, filthy, unventilated, unsewered tenements into which at least 300,000 of our people are crowded, and where they exist as best they may, under the pressure of landlords' rapacity, unable themselves to improve the character of their abodes, and neglected by the official power which should *enforce* a better condition.

Now, there is but one thing needed to arrest and rectify this great and growing evil. It has been pointed out so often and fruitlessly, that it seems a hopeless work to repeat it; nevertheless, unless the dictates of common sense, and the precepts and example of others are speedily followed, the present downward tendency in our sanitary condition must inevitably increase in rapidity until this magnificent City will be precipitated into an abyss of disease and death, from which nothing but an earthquake or a conflagration, such as London experienced in 1666, can possibly rescue it.

Our great want is, a well-organized *Medical Health Police*, composed of men of scientific training, who can see and appreciate the needs of the people in this respect, who possess the energy, and are backed by the law necessary to compel and maintain the requisite improvements. Men of the proper acquirement and energy are to be had in abundance, who would take a pride in executing so philanthropic and glorious a work. The money now wasted upon inefficient, because ignorant, officials, if directed into the right channel, would suffice to secure the services of the most desirable of that class of citizens. Will not the public whose interests alone are involved in this great question, and who must increasingly suffer from the continuance of this state of things, take warning from the voices of experience, and ere it is too late set about its correction?

The only sanitary police New-York has ever had has always been composed of laymen, unacquainted with the A. B. C. of Sanitary Science; a most surprising fact when we remember that the very first duty of an officer of health should be the discovery of the actual existence of disease, and his first qualification, a knowledge of the requisite means for its suppression.

It will not suffice to confine attention to the destruction of bone-boiling establishments, the confiscation of decayed fruits, and premature calves, and the removal of dirt from the streets. These must not be neglected; but the internal domiciliary condition of the people, especially of the laboring population, are weightier matters of sanitary law, to which the others are but as tithes. To remove them is indeed to whiten the outside of the sepulchre, while to neglect the other is literally to leave the inside full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

But this communication is already longer than was intended. My objects are chiefly to demonstrate that, according to official returns, this is the most unhealthy city of Christendom; that its extra mortality is due more to defective household circumstances than to mere superficial outside dirt; that these defects are remediable, the mortality reducible, and the sanitary reputation susceptible of great improvement; that all we need for these purposes, is a properly officered and empowered sanitary police; that this we have never had, though a vast deal of money has been paid for it; and that we possess an abundance of the best possible material for such a service in the ranks of the medical profession. G.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of May, to the 6th day of June, 1857: Men, 66; women, 61; boys, 129; girls, 114; total, 372.* Adults 129; children, 243; males, 197; females, 175; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant.	6	Liver, disease of	2
Apoplexy	1	Diarrhœa	4	Lues Venerea	2
Asthma	1	Dropsy	3	Malformation of lungs	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Malformation of heart	3
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Dropsy in head	15	Marasmus, adult	1
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dropsy in heart	1	Marasmus, infantile	29
Brain	1	Drowned	3	Measles	10
Bronchitis	3	Dysentery	3	Old Age	3
Burned or scald	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Ossification of the arteries	1
Cancers	3	Eruption Varicella	1	Palsy	2
Catarrh	3	Erysipelas	1	Pleurisy	1
Casualties	3	Fever	3	Premature birth	12
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	Fever, puerperal	3	Scrofula	1
Colic	1	Fever, remittent	1	Small-pox	14
Concussion of the brain	1	Fever, scarlet	30	Softening of the brain	1
Congestion	2	Fever, typhoid	3	Spine, disease of	1
Congestion of the Bowels	1	Fever, typhus	6	Sprue	1
Congestion of the Brain	12	Heart, disease of	4	Stillborn	26
Congestion of the Liver	1	Heart, disease of, valvular	1	Suicide by arsenic	1
Congestion of the Lungs	6	Hip, disease of	1	Teething	4
Consumption	57	Hooping cough	3	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Convulsions, infantile	10	Hydrophobia	1	Unknown to the Jury	3
Croup	6	Inflam. bowels	3	Worms	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of brain	6		
Delirium Tremens	1	Inflam. of liver	1		
		Inflam. of lungs	21		
		Inflam. of stom'h	1		
		Inflam. of womb	1		
		Intemperance	1		
		Kidneys, disease of	1		
		Kill'd or murd'd	2	Total	406

*Decrease this week, 58.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to May 29, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 29	176	80	256
Admitted to May 5	36	15	51
Disch'd. cured or relieved	28	16	44
Died	6	2	8
Remaining at date	178	77	255

Males, 213; Females, 42.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

QUARANTINE.

Disease and Arrests at Quarantine.

The ship *Belle Wood*, Captain Tucker, arrived at Quarantine from Liverpool on Saturday evening, 6th inst., bringing nearly 700 emigrant passengers. During her passage there occurred on board six deaths, and on her arrival at Quarantine one corpse and fifteen cases of contagious disease were sent from her into the Marine Hospital. The vessel and the remaining passengers were detained at Quarantine for cleansing, purification, &c.

Yesterday, William Galvin and Mary, his wife, who had relations on board the *Belle Wood*, secured a small boat and put off to the sickly vessel for the purpose of having an interview with some of her passengers. As this was a violation of the Quarantine laws, the Metropolitan Policemen, stationed at Quarantine, were called in requisition to arrest the offenders. The officers promptly responded to the call, and before many minutes had elapsed, they brought William Galvin and Mary, his wife, prisoners to the wharf of the Health Officer. William and Mary's exposure to the contagion of the sickly vessel was such as to render their detention for a time necessary within the Quarantine inclosure. Dominic Ragans, too, was arrested on Sunday by the Metropolitan Policemen at Quarantine for carrying out sundry persons in a small boat to vessels under and subject to Quarantine, and for having intercourse and communication with their passengers. Ragans is an old offender. He is well acquainted with the laws of the State in regard to Quarantine; and now that the season of yellow fever is at hand, when infractions of the Health laws may become a serious matter, it is to be hoped that Mr. Ragans will be promptly tried, and so give others the benefit of his experience. He made many threats and much resistance to the officers who arrested him.

The Health laws of our port are very stringent. They do not permit persons in small boats to invade the Quarantine anchorage, much less to have intercourse and communication there with vessels and passengers; and now that the authorities at Quarantine have the aid of a sufficient number of Metropolitan Policemen, they have no excuse if they fail to deal summarily with offenders, who recklessly and willfully jeopardize their own lives and the public health.

If the Metropolitan Police law had been in force last Summer, the officers at Quarantine would have had the power to maintain a far more perfect isolation of persons from infected vessels and cargoes, and to save thousands of dollars worth of cargo which was stolen by river thieves.

The Anchorage Buoys.—To-day the buoys to mark the bounds of the Quarantine anchorage in the lower bay will be laid down. Two among the most experienced pilots have been detailed by the Pilot Commissioners for this duty. Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, one of these Commissioners, though opposed to the location at Seguine's Point, since the law has been passed, deems it his duty to render the Quarantine Commissioners every facility in the performance of their duties. Mr. Edmund Blunt, of the Harbor Commission, at their request, has drawn all the legal lines on the chart of the U. S. Coast Survey.

The boundaries of the anchorage ground extend from the Knoll in a S. S. W. direction; the southern boundary being the line of State jurisdiction already described, three to four miles in length by three quarters of a mile in width. This space, they presume, will accommodate more vessels than will ever have occasion to anchor there.

Seguine's Point.—The news from Seguine's Point last night, at 10 o'clock, was, that an attack was expected every hour from the "Insurgents," and that the "Regulars" were well prepared to receive them. Inasmuch as no subsequent news has come from the "infected district" the probability is, that all is quiet.

Personal.

The poems of the late lamented and talented Joseph Brenan, of New-Orleans, are to be published for the benefit of his widow. The work is to be edited by Dalton Williams, Esq., Professor of the Mobile College.

POLICE PROGRESS.

THE NEW ORDER FORGING ALONG.

Large Accessions from the First, Third, Tenth, Twentieth and Twenty-Second Wards.

Seventy New Men Appointed by the Dead Board.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS

The Police War is still raging. The Metropolitan Commissioners had a long secret session Saturday forenoon, at which Gov. King was present. The business done was understood to be purely private and related only to the adoption of the means deemed necessary to the success of the new law.

Reports were received at the office in White-street from the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards.

Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, reported that two other men, Dyckman and Van Ardel, in his precinct, had declared for the new Commissioners.

Lieut. Bryan, of the Nineteenth Ward, announced some further accessions.

In a great many Wards on Saturday accessions were made to the new Board. In some cases the test was put to the men by the old and others by the new officers.

IN THE FIRST WARD.

Capt. Murray of the First Ward took the initiative on Saturday evening to ascertain the position of his men in reference to the question that agitates the Department. He caused the entire force in his district to be summoned together at the Station House at the sun-set roll call. All were present except one. Each man was then requested to define his position. The result was that 38 men declared for the old Commissioners and five for the new. Three refused to answer, and one was absent. The result, considering the material of which the First Ward is composed is deemed unexpectedly favorable to the new Board. Capt. Murray gives the following account of the affairs, in his return, made yesterday to Chief Matsell:

"At the sun-set roll call on Saturday evening, Capt. Murray, of this District, had all the men belonging to his District, detailed and otherwise, except one, present, and addressed them in the following language:

Gentlemen: The purpose of calling you together this evening, is to ascertain how you are disposed in reference to the so-called Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the present Board under which I act, viz.: the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. I want each man, as his name is called, to state which of the Boards of Police Commissioners he recognizes, and answer *old* or *new* as his name is called. As for myself I recognize the old Commissioners and none other."

The roll was then called, with the following result:

For the Old Board—Capt. Murray, First Lieut. Dalton, Second Lieut. Burns, Sergeants Ryan, Donovan, Kennedy, Smith, Roche, and 48 men.

For the New Board—Policemen Hogan, Hays, Kelly, Croft, and Doorman Dorn—5.

Refused to Answer—Gilfeather, Cherry, Ahrens—3.

Absent—Officer Robert Allason, of Reserved Corps, Chief's Office.

IN THE THIRD WARD.

The men of the Third Ward defined their position on Saturday evening also. The result was that 25 expressed a preference for the old, and 18 for the new Board. Among those favoring the new Board is Capt. Hopkins and his acting Lieutenants. As Capt. Hopkins still retains his position in the Station, the men did not split, but went out on their beats by his direction, as usual.

IN THE TENTH WARD.

A vote was likewise had in the Tenth Ward on Saturday evening. The result was as follows:

For the old Board	36
Refused to answer	9
Absent	4

Those refusing to answer are understood to be for the new Commissioners, as are also a majority of those who were absent.

During the day a paper pledging the signers to support the old Commissioners was presented to the Tenth Ward men for signature.

Meantime a paper favoring the new Commissioners was also drawn up by those opposing old, and both parties worked vigorously. An understanding was had by some of the men that they should decline to answer if asked at the roll call to express their preferences. And this understanding was carried out.

All the force being assembled, they were addressed briefly by Captain Norris. He said that they must all be aware by this time that there were two Boards claiming jurisdiction of the police. As their orders conflicted he deemed it necessary that the men of his district should declare which Board they would serve, and with this view had called the entire force together. He then requested the roll to be called, desiring each man to express his preference by the answer *old* or *new*,—for himself he did not recognize the new Commissioners, but would continue to act as heretofore under the orders of the old Board, composed of his Honor the Mayor, Recorder Smith and City Judge Russell. As before stated nine men refused to answer. When the name of officer Slowey was called he said, "I decline to answer such a question."

Captain Norris said, "But you must answer Old or New."

Slowey—Have you any orders to that effect, Captain?

Capt. Norris—That makes no odds.

Officer Slowey—Then I won't answer.

Josiah McCord was then called. Mr. McCord not answering directly, was asked by the Captain "Old or New, Mr. McCord?"

Mr. McCord—Is that a constitutional question, Captain?

Captain Norris—Answer the question Old or New. It's a proper question.

Mr. McCord—If this is constitutional we now lay an injunction on it. We came here, Captain, to go on duty, and not to answer questions of a political nature.

Capt. Norris—Are you spokesman?

McCord—Yes, Sir, so far as our party is concerned.

Capt. Norris—That will do.

The other names of this, the second platoon, were then called, as were also those of the first or incoming platoon, with the result already given.

A Station-House for the reception of the Metropolitan Police force will be in readiness to-day. Thaddeus C. Davis, now Lieutenant, will have command as Sergeant for the present.

IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Capt. Kissner too called his men together in the Fourteenth-Ward Station-House on Saturday evening, and after an address desired their opinion on the police question at issue. Every man present (six were absent) declared for the Old Board. The news of the six who were absent were had yesterday, and they, too, went in for the Mayor.

IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The force in the Twentieth Ward have defined their position also, by request of Capt. Joyce. Six men declared their preference for the new Commission, but one of them—M. S. Ryer—afterwards "changed his mind," and continued to remain in the old Station-house. The names of the other five are as follows: Robert Castle, Henry Mastine, Jacob Moore, Andrew Clough, and Chas. Roth.

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Capt. Witter, of the Twenty-second Ward, requested his men, on Saturday evening, to declare themselves, and they did so. Capt. Witter, in his report of the affair, made to the Chief, says:

On last evening, at roll-call, an unusual scene took place in consequence of Lieutenant Van Orden assuming to take charge of the Twenty second Ward Station-house. Both platoons were present. Captain Witter was in command. Lieutenant Van Orden stated that he was directed by the Albany Commissioners to take possession of the Station-house. The right of the Lieutenant to take possession was promptly denied by the Captain, who stated that he was Captain of the station in charge and *command* from the *municipal* authorities from whom he was commissioned, and he would not recognize nor tolerate any other authority. Captain Witter then proceeded to address the men in relation to the course they felt disposed to pursue. He reminded them that his and their commissions had been made out to them by the municipal authorities, and that they had never been appointed to this charge by State officials. Captain Witter remarked to the men that, as their names were read, each could manifest his disposition by adding to his response "Mayor" or "new Commissioners," as indicating which authority he acknowledged. Those who should manifest their disposition to follow the Lieutenant and transfer their allegiance to the State authority, would then step forward, and depart from the Station-house forthwith.

The roll was then called by Capt. Witter with the following result:

For the Mayor.—Capt. Witter, Lieut. Riley and forty-eight men.

For the Metropolitan Commissioners.—Lieut. Van Orden and five men.

Capt. Witter said he now had merely to say to those men who had expressed their determination to transfer their service to the State, that in leaving the Station House they must remember that they had in their possession property belonging to the city which they ought as far as possible to surrender to him. Their caps, their stars and books should not be removed, at least without leaving acknowledgment thereof in his hands. The stars, especially, he wished should not be removed from the Station House, as they were the emblems of an office and duty which they had now repudiated. The State authorities, too, had adopted altogether a different emblem. Capt. Witter then directed them to deliver up their stars, which they did with a good deal of feeling, and then left the Station House.

Captain Witter adds to his report; "An immense number of the satellites of the Albany Junta were present, and immediately took the above defunct Policemen to their warm embrace, and adjourned with them to the nearest lager bier saloon."

To-morrow it is expected the men in other Wards will give their views.

THE OLD BOARD.

Mayor Wood and City Judge Russell "swore in" about fifty new Policemen on Saturday, to fill the places of those gone over to the new Commissioners. Further appointments will be made to-day. The Mayor is determined to fill every vacancy that may occur, and keep up the strength of his force, regardless of the action of the new Board.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty of Finding a Governor for Utah—Cause of the Mormon Troubles—Central American Affairs—United States Treasurer's Statement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The Governorship of Utah is still in doubt. It is believed that Ex-Gov. Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, will be commissioned, but the President has not yet acted upon it. There seems to be great difficulty in the obtaining of a proper man to meet the exigencies of the case. The matter could be settled at once by investing General Harney with civil powers to act, and then, if persuasion did not answer, he could be as uncivil as he pleased. There is hardly a doubt but that a rupture must take place before "law and order" can be restored in Utah. As soon as the military forces shall arrive, it will be hard to keep the soldiers from creating *jealousies* with the Mormons, and the first good cause which the Mormons shall give in retaliation must lead to open hostilities.

It seems that the dismissal of Joseph L. Haywood, formerly United States Marshal in Utah, and now editor of the Mormon paper in New-York, first gave rise to the present difficulties with our Government. All the courts in the Territories, except that of the Probate Court, are presided over by the Federal Judges. These Judges sit in all cases, whether arising under the laws of the United States, or under the Territorial Statutes. In the latter case, however, the Sheriff presides instead of the United States Marshal, and the fees and expenses are borne by the Territory. In the settlement of the accounts of Haywood, the Mormon Marshal, last Summer, Mr. Whittlesey very justly refused to allow fees to him, in which the courts tried cases under the Territorial Statutes, on the ground that the United States were no parties. Haywood, it seems, in trying to effect a settlement of his accounts, offered Mr. Sturges, of Georgia, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, the sum of twenty dollars, to *assist* him in getting his accounts through. This was construed into an attempt to bribe by Mr. Sturges, who seized the uncircumcised Mormon by his long red beard, and thrust him from the office. On the charge being preferred, Haywood was arrested in Washington for trial, but President Pierce dismissing the Mormon Marshal at once, the case was dismissed by the United States Attorney. On the strength of this action violent and exaggerated statements were prepared and sent to Brigham Young. At the last session of the Courts in Utah, after the United States cases were disposed of, the High Sheriff, or Marshal of Utah, claimed to act instead of the United States Marshal, who was ousted by force. In this it is clear the United States Marshal was wrong, and he should have given way to the Sheriff in the trial of cases coming under the statute laws. But still this did not warrant the burning of the records nor the violent scenes which afterwards took place. I give these particulars in order your readers may understand the causes of the war. All the United States officers who were appointed to Utah have arrived in Missouri, and Brigham Young has now full swing until the new *régime* arrives.

There is no truth in the dispatch sent you on the 3d inst., that W. R. C. Webster, on behalf of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and C. K. Garrison, on the part of Garrison & Morgan, had proposed to this Government and to Lord Napier some plan of arrangement touching the conflicting interests of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and indirectly involving the settlement of the Central American question.

It is said that this *joint* plan of arrangement existed only in the imagination of Mr. W. R. C. Webster. Certain it is that Mr. Garrison has no connection with him, and that no such proposition as *inferred* has been made. This Government could not enter into any such arrangement, under existing circumstances, with the British Government through Lord Napier as indicated, and no action will be taken whatever by the Administration until the meeting of Congress.

The *Union*, yesterday, in a dispatch, announces Gen. Walker's arrival in Philadelphia. It should have been Memphis, Tenn.

The Secretary of War, and the Chiefs of the Bureaus, attended, yesterday, a very interesting and successful experiment, made at the War Department, by Mons. J. B. Richer, formerly of the French Army. Mons. Richer is the inventor of a process to restore putrid meats or fish to a perfectly sound and healthy state. The experiment yesterday was tried on a putrid beef-steak and a shad, which were at first so offensive that one could hardly stay in the room. By a hocus-pocus preparation and sousing the beef and fish in a bucket of water, they came out perfectly fresh. Mons. Richer, who made this discovery in New-York, proposes to sell his invention to our Government, and to France and England. For our ships of war, and our army, it might be of great service when provisions become spoiled, and none other was to be had. As [illegible] from eating spoiled meat.

The news brought by the last steamer [illegible] that a deputation from Liverpool had waited [illegible] "Cotton Supply Association" at Manchester, [illegible] that a national meeting on the subject was [illegible] to be held in Liverpool, is attracting attention in the South, among the cotton planters. It is well known that, notwithstanding the large supply of cotton which England receives from India, Egypt and Brazil, she is still dependent on the Southern States for the staple, and it has been her aim for years to rid herself of this dependence, so as to free her from the only tie which links her to us. Her war with India was gotten up for this purpose. Her battles with the Afghans had this policy for her only cause. The Southern States once pretended to aid her some 16 or 17 years ago by sending off to India some of her most talented and experienced cotton growers to teach the Coolies how to grow the cotton plant. It would flower most beautifully, but the soil would not admit of a single full boll. And after spending millions of dollars in the experiment, England gave it up, and sent our young men home.

The Treasurer's weekly statement of Deposits in the United States Treasury, Assistant Treasury, Depositories, Mints and Branches, by returns [illegible] to the 1st of June, is very interesting [illegible] how Uncle Sam's money is scattered in the [illegible]:

In the Treasury at Washington	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at Boston	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at New-York	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.	[illegible]
Depository at Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]
Depository at Baltimore	[illegible]
Depository at Richmond, Va.	[illegible]
Depository at Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]
Depository at Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]
Depository at Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]
Depository at Mobile, Ala.	[illegible]
Depository at Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]
Depository at Pittsburg, Penn.	[illegible]
Depository at Galveston, Texas	[illegible]
Depository at Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	[illegible]
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	[illegible]
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.	[illegible]
Depository at Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]
Depository at Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]
Depository at Tallahassee	[illegible]
Depository at Oregon City	[illegible]
Assay Office, New-York	[illegible]
Mint at Philadelphia	[illegible]
Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]
Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga.	[illegible]
Branch Mint at New-Orleans	[illegible]
Branch Mint at San Francisco	[illegible]
Weekly Receipts	[illegible]
Drafts Paid	[illegible]
Drafts Issued	[illegible]
On Deposit	[illegible]
Amount subject to draft	[illegible]

This it will [illegible] conceded is a fair weekly business, and it w[illegible] to know that we are "doing well."

I almost omitted to say that Watson Freeman, Esq., United States Marshal of Massachusetts, had an interview with the President on Friday [illegible] intention to the purchase of a site for the new Custom House and Post-Office. The President [illegible] Act of the last Congress appropriating $[illegible] the Court-House conflicted with the Act of 1854, authorizing the President to contract for building a Post-Office and Court House, to be approved of by Congress, and that he should therefore wait until next session, when he would ask for the passage of an Act to relieve him from all embarrassment on the subject.

The Marshal, in course of conversation, remarked to the President that they had had no more fugitive slaves in Boston of late. "It is a pity," replied the President, with his most wicked smile, "that you haven't a few more Democrats there." UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June [illegible].

Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will, by direction of the Secretary of War, proceed to Fort Leavenworth to superintend the removal of the United States troops to the Government reserve, within forty miles of Utah, where there is good pasturage. The Quartermaster's Department has been assiduously engaged on the subject for a week past.

The officers ordered to join the steam frigate *Mississippi*, destined for the East Indies, are required to report by the 1st of July.

Seth Kinman, who presented the buck-horn chair to the President, has received an appointment for assisting to remove certain Indians on the Pacific coast. His salary will be about $1,[illegible] per annum.

The Postmaster General this morning opened the bids for carrying the Overland California Mails. There will, probably, be no decision in the matter for [illegible] weeks.

The Great Railroad Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 6.

Owing to a misunderstanding that the Railroad Celebration here would not occur until [illegible] of the 9th inst., five hundred of the excursionists remained at Cincinnati, and only reached here this morning. The city authorities, not aware of this, had made no preparation for the entertainment of the additional number, but have since quartered the strangers on board of steamboats, where they will have to remain until to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Among the strangers are Attorney-General Black, Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Senator Douglas, and also many noted New-Yorkers and Baltimoreans. Great numbers propose returning to their homes *via* Chicago, and others of extending the trip to Keokuk.

The Steamship City of New-York.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 7.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived here to-day in tow of the *R. B. Forbes*. Capt. Brown reports that when fourteen miles off Block Island, in foggy weather, he stood to go between Great and Fishing Rips, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., supposing that he had passed the south point of Great Rip, the vessel struck upon it,—the steam pipe giving way by concussion. He remained with the vessel thirty-five hours, when the leaks increasing he abandoned her to save the lives of all on board. A steam pump has been put aboard the *New-York* to keep her free from the water.

Riot at Medina, Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

A serious riot occurred at Medina, Winnebago County, Wis., on the 4th inst., between the contractors and laborers on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad. The citizens required to arm themselves against the rioters, two of whom were killed, and a number seriously injured. The Sheriff of Winnebago County had been sent for, and the excitement was intense.

Floral Fair and Ball at Easton, Pa.

EASTON, PA., Saturday, June 6.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the grand floral fair and ball to be given by the Mechanics' and Farmers' Institute at this place next week. Excursion trains will be run on all roads leading to this place, and everything promises to be on the grandest scale. The fair opens on Tuesday and closes on Thursday with a grand ball.

Arrival Home of the Yacht Rowena.

NEW-LONDON, Saturday, June 6.

The yacht *Rowena*, the winner of the second prize in the race in New-York, on Thursday, arrived here this noon. The news of her success created great excitement here, as she was both built and owned in this city.

Democratic State Convention of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, June 6.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama met here on Thursday, when Andrew B. Moore was unanimously nominated for Governor.

Fire in Madison, Wis.

MADISON, WIS., Saturday, June 6.

The entire block of buildings known as the Dane County Block were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Mostly insured.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 6.

The latest dates from Minnesota received here, stated that 25 Democrats and 11 Republicans were elected to the Constitutional Convention.

Movements of General Cass.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 6.

General Cass arrived here to-day, in good health. It is expected that he will remain here for some time.

Movements of General Walker.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, June 6.

The steamer *Woodford* passed here to-day, with General Walker on board, *en route* for Washington.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

Some particulars in relation to the new expedition for Arctic search were stated by Henry Grinnell, V. P., at a recent meeting of the Council of the Geographical Society. It appears that the vessel selected for this duty, intended to sail about the last of June, will be commanded by Capt. McClintock, of the Royal Navy, who has already conducted one expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's party. This expedition is undertaken at the instance of Lady Franklin, who has devoted the whole of the remains of her fortune to the enterprise, having conveyed it to trustees for the purpose. She has purchased for the purpose a screw steam yacht, the *Fox*, schooner rigged, diagonally planked, built for the late Sir Richard Sutton, and now lying at Aberdeen. This vessel is to be strengthened for the service she is to enter upon, and at once got ready for sea.

To aid the work, a subscription has been started in England, headed by the most distinguished geographers in that country, Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, [illegible] £100; Admiral Beaufort, £50; Lord Wrottesley, President of the Royal Society, £50; Sir Thomas Acland, £100; Hon. Mrs. Fairholme, £100; Admiral Majendie and Mrs. Majendie, £[illegible]; M. de La Roquette, Vice-President of the Geographical Society at Paris, 1,000f., and various other distinguished persons other sums. The subscriptions are to be paid to Coutts & Co., bankers, for "Lady Franklin's Final Search Fund."

It was hoped that the ship *Resolute*, the vessel picked up by some of our mariners, purchased by this Government, and lately returned to the English Government, would be permitted to be used for this expedition, and once more visit those regions where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The Admiralty, however, would not permit her to be sent upon this service, and have had her dismantled and laid up in ordinary. The utmost the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have consented to in behalf of the expedition, is to promise leave of absence to such officers of the Navy as might volunteer to serve upon it. Capt. McClintock has had granted to him leave of absence for eighteen months. This officer understands perfectly well the enterprise which he has offered to conduct, and has already won a high place in the annals of Arctic adventure. He served with distinguished ability in the expedition under command of Sir John Ross in 1848-9, again under the orders of Capt. Austin in 1850-1, and, thirdly, in command of the screw-steamer *Intrepid*, in company with the *Resolute*, commanded by Capt. Kellett, in 1852-3. Capt. McClintock has demonstrated in his Arctic career an extraordinary skill in organizing sledge-traveling, having brought it to a degree of perfection which has wrought an entire revolution in Arctic operations. His personal success in conducting sledge-parties has been such that no name in the list of Northern voyagers stands higher than his.

It was stated at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on the 27th of April, that it was generally understood that Lord Palmerston was personally favorable to granting Government aid to Lady Franklin's expedition. It was further stated that several "influential New-York people" had preferred a request to the Admiralty that the *Resolute* might be placed at the disposal of Lady Franklin.

The Board, however, quite decisively declined to allow that vessel to be sent upon the service, and accompanied their refusal to lend any aid to the expedition by the statement, that they "have arrived at the conclusion that they should not be justified, for any objects which in their opinion can be attained by an expedition to the Arctic Seas, in exposing the lives of officers and men to the risks inseparable from any such enterprise." It appears, however, by investigations, the results of which were made public at the meeting of the learned Society last named, that the rate of mortality for all Arctic Expeditions since 1818, (exclusive of the missing expedition,) is under 1½ per cent. per annum; for which, and other reasons, Arctic service is extremely popular both with officers and men. From which we may conclude that the reason assigned by the Lords' Commissioners for their refusal to Lady Franklin was one of those convenient generalizations with which official persons, when pressed, put aside persevering applicants.

The locality in which Sir John Franklin's vessels, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, lie, is not so vague and inexplicable as the uninformed reader would imagine. It is easily reached, is circumscribed within narrow limits, and, what is attractive to the scientific world, is in the immediate neighborhood of the magnetic North Pole. The extent of coast line which has been already traversed by the Searching expeditions of the British Government, is 6,500 miles. There remain to be explored only 370 miles. Professor Haughton (of the Royal Irish Academy) says that an expedition consisting of 100 persons, might be expected to traverse from 7,000 to 10,000 miles, with sledges, in a single year.

It is asserted, and we think with perfect truth, that it is by no means necessary for the complete exploration of the area described, (bounded by 370 miles of coast,) that the exploring vessel should penetrate so far as to risk detention by the ice. In the event of involuntary detention, or accident to the ship, the crew could readily escape over the ice, with sledges and boats, either to the whalers, or to one of the three great dépôts of provisions stored up at Port Leopold, Beechey Island and Melville Island. In this manner, it will be remembered, the crews of Sir Edward Belcher's ships were withdrawn from the vessels, not of necessity, but in compliance with Admiralty orders, their crews at the time being in good health, and another year's provisions remaining.

In regard to the ships being crushed, the danger, such as exists, is annually met by whalers who encounter it from mere motives of gain. Out of the thirty British Government vessels employed in the late expeditions, only one—the *Breadalbane*—was lost by ice-crushing. She was a merchant ship employed to carry provisions; she had not been strengthened like the searching vessels, and had been kept in a most exposed and perilous position for fourteen days previous to the accident. It occurred near Beechey Island, where, had she been docked in the ice, in conformity to *the usual practice, she would have been saved.*

It has been asked by many, what is the good of these Arctic exploring expeditions? In reply, some of the results in the extension of commerce and trade which have flowed from them, may be stated as follows:

1. Sir H. Gilbert's discovery of the Cod-fisheries of Newfoundland.
2. From Davis' discoveries—the great Whale-fishery of West Greenland.
3. From the discoveries of Hudson, (by the way, he discovered and sailed into our North River, which now bears his name, while on an Arctic voyage)—Hudson's Bay and the operations of the great Fur Companies.
4. Sir John Ross—Whale-fishery of the north and northwest of Baffin's Bay.
5. Capt. Parry—Whale-fishery of Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait and Prince Regent's Inlet.
6. Admiral Beechey—Whale-fishery of Behring's Straits, in which, in the space of two years, the whalers of Nantucket and New-Bedford obtained cargoes from which, it is said, they have realized eight millions of dollars.

It is proposed by Capt. McClintock to make his way down Prince Regent's Inlet, and thence through Bellot's Strait, into the field of search; or to attack it directly, if he deems the state of the ice to justify the step, by going down Peel Sound, which he has good reason to believe to be a strait. If the ice will permit him to pass through Bellot's Strait, or go down Peel's Sound, he will abandon the idea of taking his ship through the conjectured Northwest Passage, and, leaving her in safety in Prince Regent's Inlet, will proceed to make the search for the missing ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*, by sledging parties, in the management of which, as we have stated above, he is exceedingly skillful.

Those who have given the most time and consideration to the matter have most confidence that survivors of Sir John Franklin's crews will be found, domesticated among the Esquimaux, adopting their manners and habits of life. In the trying times of Dr. Kane's Expedition, his men turned from the rigor of their service to the comparative comfort of the savages they fell in with. "We regarded," he says, "the coarse life of these people with eyes of envy, and did not doubt that we could have lived in comfort upon their resources." He mentions that "it required all his powers, moral and physical," to restrain his men from resorting to a life in which they could immediately, if ingloriously, escape the privations to which they were exposed. Dr. Kane, himself, more than once felt the attractions of this Esquimaux life come over him, in his hours of doubt and suffering, like the fatal sleep that precedes death from freezing, and his fiery and ambitious spirit at times, so he confessed, almost succumbed to the temptation. It is more than probable that men of Sir John Franklin's party still live.

To explore the 370 miles remaining unexplored, out of almost 7,000 miles of Arctic coast, is the apex and crown of Arctic adventure. Survivors of Sir John Franklin's party still may be found. The vessels may yet exist. These three are the chief points in the *resumé* of the conditions and objects of this new expedition. The Admiralty and the London *Times* newspaper profess a want of faith in any good results from it. On the other hand, able men in Her Majesty's navy, men who *have added to the meed of well approved service* in their profession the honors of science, together with the leading geographers of London, and divers London journals, as the *Sun*, the *Standard*, &c., approve of it and warmly encourage it. As we have seen above, they have backed their opinion by contribution from their purse, publishing their confidence with that most emphatic guaranty which comes from the pocket. How signal would be the triumph of faith and of affection, if, after all years of suspense, and after suspense had ceased and despair had set in, in every bosom but one, tidings of Franklin and his men, his ships and their fate, should be brought to our ears!

THE MORMONS.

The Murder of the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith.

Life Illustrated, a sprightly weekly published in this City by Fowler & Wells, is publishing a series of articles on the Mormons, and in last week's number narrates the facts of the death of the Mormon prophet, Jo. Smith, to contradict certain statements published in the *Mormon*:

"It is substantially true that the Smiths were murdered after their voluntary surrender, and that the deed was done by a mob of lawless men, but the *Mormon* is quite wrong in denouncing Governor Ford as the instigator of that act. The facts, as we derive them from the files of papers of 1844, are these: On the 26th of June, 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith gave themselves up for trial, and recognized in $500 bail for each, but, for greater security from the passions of the mob, were confined in the Hancock County Jail of Illinois. The Governor stationed over them a guard of seven men, drawn from the ranks of the Carthage Grays. On the afternoon of the following day (June 27) the guard were overcome and the doors were broken by a *militia force* of two hundred men. Joseph Smith fired at the first man, one Willis, who entered the room in which he was confined, and broke his wrist. The crowd then poured in, Joseph attempted to escape by the window, but received six shots before he reached the ground, and five afterward. His brother, Hyrum, was killed in the prison. It was clearly an act of violence, and cannot be excused; but it is utterly false to say that the work was aided or abetted by Governor Ford. It was simply the effect of a popular outbreak, and while it is to be deplored, is by no means a singular occurrence. So much for the Prophet and the manner of his death."

Important from Utah.

MORMONS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

From the Leavenworth Herald, May 30.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Morrell arrived here on the 29th from Salt Lake. Left Salt Lake 15th April, grass six weeks later than was ever known, snow on the mountains averages 20 feet—everything quiet on the plains—saw but few Indians; met Col. Sumner with two companies United States troops at Vermillion, one hundred miles out. Met first emigrant trains 20 miles this side Fort Kearny, getting along very well and generally healthy. Met more or less every day in large numbers coming from the Southwestern part of Missouri, with large numbers of stock; estimated that 10,000 wagons and 30,000 cattle would cross the plains for California.

The entire company consisted of McGraw's Mail Train, under direction of Jesse Jones, D. Burr, U. S. Surveyor General of Utah, Judge Stiles, Associate Justice of Utah, and family; U. S. Marshal Dodson and family; H. F. Morrell, Post Master at Salt Lake; Thomas S. Williams and family, late firm of Hooper & Williams. Composed of sixty—30 males and 30 females. Salt Lake mail passed down yesterday—289 wagons, with 1,600 emigrant seceders from Utah, will come to the States, and about 1,000 will go to California.

Mr. Williams' life has been threatened. It was prophesied by Brigham Young and other Mormons, that he would never get away from Salt Lake alive. A secret organized band, ever ready to do the order of the Prophet and twelve Apostles, were threatening his life. He defied their vengeance. It was a miracle that Williams got away.

We learn that Brigham Young has not left Salt Lake, and the rumor that he was compelled to flee the country is untrue.

The half of the outrages of the Mormons, that Mr. Williams knows of, cannot be told in the limits and space we have.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Steamer David Tatum, Missouri River, May 30, 1857.

I left Leavenworth this afternoon for Quindaro, on the fast sailing steamer David Tatum, and am now steaming it down the river. Before leaving I had a very interesting interview with Gen. Burr and Judge Stiles, both of whom have just arrived from Utah.

Their accounts of affairs in that territory are very exciting. The Mormons during the past winter have been perpetrating many outrages upon the Gentiles and the United States authorities. These gentlemen confirm the accounts furnished the press by Judge Drummond, and say that it is worse now in Salt Lake City than it was at the time Drummond left. Several have been murdered and many robberies committed during the last winter. The laws and courts of the United States are repudiated by order of Gov. Young, whose will is supreme in that section of the country, and the authorities of the General Government treated very indignantly. Judge Stiles' court had been compelled to adjourn in consequence of the mobocratic spirit manifested in opposition to it by the devoted followers of Young, rendering it impossible to issue a process in Utah emanating from the district courts established there by act of Congress. The Mormons claimed exclusive jurisdiction, and repudiated the idea that government has any authority in that Territory in any manner whatever.

The Surveyor General had been threatened with violence several times, and at last forced to leave for safety. Judge Stiles could not execute the functions of his office, and concluded to visit Washington to see what could be done.

Mrs. Farnham, of Salt Lake City, had been threatened and compelled to leave, and she came on in the company which arrived yesterday.

The crime alleged against her was "Boarding Gentiles," which was contrary to the wish of the Governor.

The Mormons express themselves determined to resist to the death every attempt of the General Government to establish any authority in Utah. "That was their country, and no power on earth shall interfere with them." They had a code of laws made by themselves and they should inforce them, establish and maintain their own courts in spite of all opposition. This is illustrating the principle of "squatter sovereignty" with a vengeance, and I wonder if it is in accordance with the ideas of Douglas on that subject. A Mormon by the name of Appleby, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was the author of several letters sent on to the States and published, which pretended to give a correct account of affairs in Utah, during the many charges made against Young and his followers, and signed "A Gentile."

His communications are not reliable, as he is one of the principal men in Salt Lake City devoted to the Mormon Church, and all of his pretensions of being a "Gentile" were humbug.

Judge Stiles and Gen. Burr consider it absolutely necessary for the Government to take the most stringent measures for the restoration of "law and order" in that Territory, the inhabitants of which were in open rebellion against the laws and authorities of the United States, and unless something was done, no one could foretell the evils that would result from delay. Life and property was not safe, and injured parties have no means of obtaining redress. Young was Governor and supreme dictator—one of the greatest tyrants that ever lived. His will is law, from which there is no appeal.

FILLIBUSTERISM.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILLIAM WALKER, Delivered at New-Orleans, May 30.

Walker Still Confident—And Twenty Thousand People to Hear Him.

From the New-Orleans Sunday Times, 31st.

Canal-street—the ancient neutral ground—has seldom groaned beneath the weight of so patriotic a crowd as last evening took position upon her heaving bosom. Long before the hour for meeting, the people—and when we say the people, we mean the real representatives of New-Orleans sympathy—began to assemble around the platform which had been erected for the hero to make an explanation from. The meeting was called to order by General John L. Lewis, who, after the preliminary organization, introduced General William Walker, President of Nicaragua. He was received with a shout that waked the far-off echoes, and as he cast his eyes over the sea of heads in front and rear, he must have thought that he never met so many men, even in the ranks of the Costa Rican army. The General spoke in substance as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I stand before you, not to vindicate a cause, for it needs none; what is just needs no vindication. This concourse of citizens and the sympathy here manifested, attest the interest you feel. But I stand to vindicate Americans, and the acts by which the American cause has been upheld by American citizens.

In examining the motives of these acts, I ask you to discard all prejudices; to stand here as if you were posterity, to judge of history,—to judge without fear and without favor. Many and unscrupulous have been the means resorted to for the purpose of placing me in a false light before my countrymen. These reports it is necessary to explain; and I challenge my enemies to stand and point to a single act of mine which has been in violation of either civil, national or international rights [cheers;] I challenge any one present to name any act of mine in Nicaragua which has not been stamped with the seal of justice.

There are those who have charged upon me such motives as to attempt to vindicate would be a sheer mockery. There are those who have charged upon me avarice and mere personal gain; from such I scorn to exonerate myself. The men who were with me in *Nicaragua—my fellow-countrymen* in arms will exculpate me from the charge of ever having entertained such motives. But there are other imputations not so degrading at the first blush—that I was a mere soldier of fortune, attempting to carry out an ambitious scheme, and endeavoring to make for myself a name and a fame. This imputation I reject as equally unfounded, and I hope to convince you that such were not my motives—that I was not a mere soldier of fortune and adventure—risking the lives of my countrymen for selfish purposes—the actions of my hand prove a more noble purpose. If I have exerted myself for any thing and for any purpose, *it has been to extend American influence, and Americanize Nicaragua.*

For thirty five years a struggle for liberty had been going on among the Central American Republics. Civil wars showed that that people were incapable of self government. Nicaragua was in a state of anarchy when I received the offer of Castillon; but, after my arrival there, I refused to act in open violation of the laws of the United States; but I replied to the Cabinet that there would be no violation of the laws of our country in their asking me to fight in behalf of the Democratic Party. I sent an agent to Castillon to inform him that the contract between us must be made accordingly; that I had an invitation to assist the Hondurians from General Cabanas, and would go there if Castillon apprehended any danger from the presence of Americans in Nicaragua. *On bended knees, and in the most suppliant terms, the Provisional President of the Republic insisted that I should remain*—he wished the Americans to be on his side, for he knew they were loyal, brave and true. [Applause.]

After my success on the Transit route, I made a treaty, by which the presence of Americans was approved by Corral and his party. I did this to secure the good will of all, and there was not a Nicaraguan who, in the face of this treaty, could say he did not approve the presence of Americans on their soil. Seven days after, in the awful presence of the priests, before whom General Corral and myself had sworn to the treaty, and ere the ink was scarcely dry upon the paper, he penned encouraging letters to the people of Honduras against the Americans; these fell into my hands, and I felt that I might have brought him to the block, and by the provisions of the treaty could not evade his execution. This traitor proved to be guilty, and proved nothing in his extenuation, but begged for mercy; but I felt then as I do now, that *a Court of Justice was a thing of wisdom, and mercy the part of folly.* [Applause.]

I felt that justice and mercy would still be meted out, and that in six months after Corral's death, his party would be vanquished. After the execution of Corral, the Rivas party went over to the Democratic side, and Gen. Cabanas assisted the Hondurans. I went, by invitation, to the assistance of the Nicaraguans, Gen. Herrera joined in the application that was made to me. Every exertion was made to influence me to take the Americans to Honduras. I replied that the Americans were there as friends to all parties. By my suggestions, Commissioners were sent to Honduras and all the States, stating that we desired peace, and that our policy was pacific, and that, under the circumstances, to take sides was illiberal. Herrera acknowledged the truth of my suggestion. He was not a Democrat, and was not in favor of aiding Cabanas.

Deputies were sent, by my advice, stating that the Nicaraguans desired peace. We shall see how far it was granted. In the meantime, an important event transpired—at the suggestion of Don Patricio Rivas, an American was sent to represent the republic at Washington. *I opposed this as bad policy*, but I was not in authority, and my opposition was unavailable. They wanted an American to speak the American language. You all know, fellow-citizens, how he was received, and now can paint the surprise of the Nicaraguans, because, on the plea of Pierce and Marcy, he was rejected on account of his being born in the United States. I well knew the result, and told them of the relations that existed between this country and Nicaragua, but I assured them that my countrymen knew a power higher than that of Cabinets and Presidents, and that I had infinite confidence in that higher power, which the people held in their own hands—the true American sovereignty. [Applause.]

The alliance which followed, between the four States of Central America—the combination against American citizens in Nicaragua, due to Pierce and Marcy, under their rejection of the Nicaraguan Minister—brought the matter to maturity, for immediately the Costa Ricans—the supposed weakest party of the combination—commenced hostilities by an open declaration of war. Then followed the almost anomalous decree, by which the Costa Ricans made war, not against a State, but the Americans in Nicaragua. Thus commenced the war of the races—the great battle of the mongrels and the white men.

This war, then, was *not started by Americans in Nicaragua*, and I challenge the mention of a single act in which they did anything but uphold the pledges made by the whole people of Nicaragua. After this it appears that Don Patricio Rivas plotted with the Northern States for effecting the desertion of such Americans as he could not expel by force. American rights were ignored in Nicaragua; bribes of money, and even lands, were freely offered, in the face of our having braved war in its worst forms, and suffered the loss of life by the rage of famine and pestilence.

They pretended to be convinced as to my assurances, and were willing that the merits of an election should go before the people. This I desired, for I well knew that the mass of the people detested, with an implacable hatred, the forced military service of the Costa Ricans.

The election was decreed, but only think! the result was scarcely declared before Rivas was found plotting a revolution, under the pretence that the people were overawed by my presence. But "the wicked flee when no man pursueth;" I was not there—they were running from their own consciences. Notwithstanding this conduct of Rivas, an election was had, and I was declared President of the Republic. [Great applause.]

By this election I stood forth as the only protector and lawful representative of the Nicaraguans. Rivas was previously but the provisional President. I was Commander-in-chief of one portion of the army, and it was through me that Rivas was named for the provisional. I was joint sponsor of his choice, and after the *death of Corral* was the sole cause of his elevation. I was bound by oath to put Rivas out when *I was sworn in, but I was justified* by the unmistakable *voice of the Nicaraguans, who knew the facts* under which I had been elected.

I need not recount the events that followed: but to vindicate the Americans in Nicaragua, you all know how long and successfully I strived with, and I forced back the enemy—braved that worst of foes, the lurking pestilence, then raging with violence in Granada. But for a new influence—an influence which, I regret to say, comes little less from my own than a foreign country—we might still be in arms in Nicaragua. It is probable we had no right to expect sympathy of the British, even if determined at the sacrifice of the honor and rights of British officers. But I need not tell you that officers of the British service encouraged desertion from our army, themselves forgetting their swords, and pretending to have honor in their hearts, they were but bound to obey the dictum from a superior authority. But, whatever the position of these officers, I could not but think that, unless governed by some strange collusion, they would not thus have interfered with American citizens. It is impossible to explain it but by supposing that Americans were on the British side.

Our worst enemies were Americans. Oh! that they had been born in some other country. It is to our shame that they should have drawn the same breath with honest Americans. It was not until the last exigency—that of reverse and danger—an American, bearing the name and arms of an American officer, consummated what British ingenuity had begun. It is a duty to myself to explain why we are no longer in arms,—and that however insignificant might be the representative of our Government, I would respect the American flag as much in him as in the highest officer, and that on surrendering I reserved the right of appeal, not to the Government, but to the people themselves.

Capt. Davis made representations which I could hardly believe were true, an American as he was, per[illegible] act which was really an act of war in Nicaragua. [illegible] consider, fellow-citizens, that little vessel, the Granada, was covered with glory, at American hands, was manned by Americans, had met the enemy; [illegible] unrivaled in the annals of warfare, ever since the days of Paul Jones. Yes, fellow-citizens, that event, in which the little Nicaraguan schooner was so useful, will be recurred to with pride by the historian, and the eleventh of April will long be remembered by the American people. Who of you cannot feel proud of the spirit of manhood manifested by an American, one born within your midst? Yes, gentlemen, you can but feel that that little vessel was a fact in the history of American enterprise, surrounded with glorious memories that cannot be erased; yet, despite the glories which she attached to our fame, there was not wanting an American to commit an act of which every lover of his country will be ashamed. Yes, it was reserved for Capt. Davis to make himself a party to an alliance between the British and the mongrels of Central America, in order to drive his own race from the Isthmus.

He expressed his determination to seize the *Granada* and we were bound to yield to him; yes, fellow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, to surrender to an officer of the American Navy. Great was our indignation when we learned that the Americans had thus interfered with the American cause in Nicaragua. Why this action of Davis? because he had received instructions from Washington; *but, why were these instructions given? It was because, here was presented the real issue between the Marcy Treaty as it was, and the Americans in Nicaragua.* Here was the starting source. The American Minister in Great Britain, *and the Abolitionists at the North determined that Slavery should be excluded from a place over which Americans had no control.* I care not what may be the ideas of those present, or what they may say in justification, it was but a combination to exclude an action of a sovereignty of Honduras from the Bay Islands. Between the States of New Granada and Costa Rica, there existed a question of boundary, originated mainly through men at New-York, the agents of the Steamship Company. There was also a question of territory between New Granada and Costa Rica, and Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in relation to Buenacosta and the Musquito country.

The idea of this question was to have New-Granada to enter into an agreement with Nicaragua that Slavery should be excluded. Here commenced British intrigue, in the desire to confound the relation of this Government with our domestic institutions. Here let me say that I do not wish to excite political feeling on this subject. It is perhaps fortunate, that I was born on Southern soil; it may be unfortunate *that I cannot consider Slavery a moral or political wrong.* My teachings may not have been altogether of Wilberforce. I may have touched a too sensitive point, but I feel that I have but struck upon the pivot of British interference.

Look back to the origin of Slavery in American history: who introduced it into this country? Was he a man without honor? *Certainly few have stood higher* in moral worth than Las Casas, the Spanish priest, who was the head and front of this offending. He introduced it in the Sixteenth Century for the relief of the Indians from the Spanish subjection. It were better that he had fixed it permanently not only in Cuba, but other regions than Central America. Certainly, *he was wise and far more liberal for his day than the present followers of Clarkson and Wilberforce.*

Central America was in a worse condition than under the Spanish rule. The government was going to ruin. Mongrelism was the secret of its waning fortune. What was to be done? It was left for us to Americanize Central America, on whom rests the right of regenerating the amalgamated race, and no other than the people of the United States, and especially of the Southern States. *I call upon you, therefore, to execute this mission.* You cannot, in justice to yourselves shrink from your duty. You cannot but continue your energies in carrying out the great principle of American influence. As for myself, forced here as I am, I can but appeal to you to assist in retaining the American ascendancy. My duty has been paid, and I would turn back on the path I have traversed. No, gentlemen, *forced here against my will, I feel that my duty calls upon me to return.* (Applause.)

All who are nearest and dearest to me are there. There sleep the men, soldiers and officers, whose rights I cannot fail to see respected; here, too, the heirs of those who have perished claim that I should return; *nor, while I draw one breath, shall I leave a single stone unturned in securing them in their inheritance.* I call upon you, then, fellow-citizens, male and female, whose friends and relatives have perished, to lend your aid—upon the men to assist with their fortunes and purses; upon the mothers, to belt the swords about their sons; upon the maiden, as she listens to the lover at her feet, until he shall vow to go forth on the mission of his duty. Aye, fellow-citizens, I call upon you all, by the glorious recollections of the past, and the bright anticipations for the future, *to assist in carrying out and perfecting the Americanization of Central America.* [Tremendous applause.]

The General closed, and the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the loud plaudits of an admiring audience, who accompanied him *en masse* to the St. Charles Hotel, his present place of abode. Such a gathering has seldom been seen in New-Orleans; and never, upon any previous occasion, have we witnessed so much enthusiasm among the people.

Tehuantepec.

LETTER FROM A. G. SLOO RELATIVE TO THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Picayune:

Gentlemen: In connection with the official statement and report lately published, of the gentleman who styles himself the President of the Tehuantepec Company since June, 1856—and as my name and reputed acts figure conspicuously therein—I deem it due to myself and the public to give a brief exposition of some of the material facts relating to this enterprise.

A sectional aspect of this question has been forced upon me since my arrival in New-Orleans, and for a proper understanding of its true merits, it will be necessary to enter into a somewhat narrative account of the whole subject.

In the year 1852 I came to your city, alone and unaided, to confer with those who claimed the right of transit across the Isthmus. My sole object was to effect the opening of that great avenue to the commerce of the world, but, failing to make an impression upon any of the gentlemen connected with the enterprise at that time, I determined to proceed to Mexico, to investigate the subject for myself. This I did, and upon the strength of the cause I succeeded. And in connection with this, as showing the great exertions previously made to secure this transit way to the commerce of the world, let it be borne in mind, as a part of the history of the country, that President Polk had offered $15,000,000, and failed to secure it. President Fillmore gave to his Minister in Mexico a *carte blanche* to have the Garay grant confirmed. It was my good fortune, then, to present to the citizens of New-Orleans a good and valid grant, emanating from a constitutional Government of Mexico. To the people of the South, and *especially to New-Orleans*, that grant was offered. What followed? The very day after the organization of the Company the undersigned was sued for $600,000, on behalf of Mr. Falconet, by Mr. J. P. Benjamin, his counsel, who was then, as he is now, the legal adviser and agent of Mr. P. A. Hargous, of New-York. Yet, in the very face of such a fact, it is affirmed that I have always desired to carry this enterprise to New-York!

Among many gentlemen of this city, whom I could enumerate, there is one especially who had it more in his power, perhaps, than any other, even without the expenditure of a dollar in credit or money, to have secured the completion of this great work. The support of his counsel and sympathy was all that was asked; and this simple and reasonable contribution was, for reasons best known to himself, refused by a *Southern man*, and one who is identified with some of the great enterprises of the State and country.

In 1854 a contract was made by the undersigned with the house of Sykes & Co., of Sheffield, England; a house well-known, and ranking second in the world for railroad enterprise. This house took the bonds of the Company at par for the completion of the wheel road, and for the payment of the amount advanced by the Mexican bankers.

It is well known that, soon after, a succession of events, and among others the great wars then occurring, seriously disturbed the momentary affairs of Europe. These causes prostrated for a time the credit of Sykes & Co. The brother of Mr. Sykes, of the above firm, was on his way to this continent in the ill-fated *Arctic*, with the necessary means and credit then with him, to carry out and complete the works undertaken by them, both in Canada and upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. When no one in the city of New-Orleans would contribute one dollar, or give the aid of his countenance to the enterprise, the gentleman above mentioned, with the very means in his pocket for this object, found his grave in the deep. Thus, by a singular fatality, and the severe visitation of Providence, were the bright prospects of this great *work clouded, and events beyond my control, or the control of man, suspended all operations of the company.*

In the report signed by W. Nicol, a charge is made in reference to myself in the following language: "Every effort to compromise the difficulty between him (Sloo) and the Company, was frustrated by a course, which while endeavoring to impose arbitrary and exorbitant terms, professed a willingness to come to a settlement, but on conditions utterly incompatible with the interests of the Company."

What these conditions were I leave the community to judge, when I quote from the record, being a part of my bill of complaint filed in the United States Court, and which Mr. Nicol and the members of the Directorate, in their answer, under oath, have neither questioned nor denied. It is in the following words:

"And your orator further avers, that, notwithstanding the usurpation by the directorate of said Company, and the illegal use of his hypothecated stock, and the assumption of the exclusive navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River, unwilling to commence litigation, or do anything to prejudice or embarrass the work, entered into negotiations with the Company, and at their suggestion, offered to waive for the present, and until the success of the enterprise was secure, all matters of dispute, and to make arrangements for the connection of said road with the lines of steamers provided by your orator, so that the business could proceed with promptitude; and in addition, being told that the Company was in great want of funds for immediate exigences, offered to supply them at once with $90,000 in cash, and take their bonds therefor. And yet this proposition which they could not reject, was not adopted, but referred to their agents at the *North*, Harris, Lee & Dickinson, although the said Board had always insisted on having the direction of said road in New-Orleans—thus transferring the most important and vital interests of said Company to three parties not owning one-fifth of the stock, and not identified with the interests of the Company."

Upon the action of the late Board, and of those who [illegible] the right to control that enterprise, I [illegible]. Further, as the matter has [illegible] the course of judicial investigation, [illegible] their protests against their acts and [illegible] in the office of [illegible] in Court.

[illegible] is the place for [illegible] obtained [illegible] made the last [illegible] upon your City, after expending the [illegible] in supporting the men who have saved this invaluable [illegible] to the country and to the whole civilized world.

This gentleman is now on his way to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with money and provisions to pay and feed his neglected and starving laborers, which the late directors of the Tehuantepec Company had failed to supply. I myself have furnished the necessary means, and I only ask the privilege of using our picks and spades to complete entirely the work, and will be most thankful for all the aid that can be rendered in the way of men and funds. A. G. SLOO.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

A RECORD OF CRIME.

Jails Broken into by Mobs—Murderers Hung by Lynch Law—A Reverend Scoundrel Committing a Murder—A Noted Forger Caught—Mob Law in Kentucky—And a Double Murder.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND OTHER THINGS IN IOWA.

The recent manifesto of the Vigilance Committee of Jackson County, Iowa, was, it seems, deadly in earnest, and they have extended their operations into the adjoining County of Clinton. On the 29th ult. some forty or fifty of the Jackson County law defiers proceeded to Dewitt, the County-seat of Clinton County, armed at all points, and demanded the prisoners confined in jail there, who had been removed from Jackson County on a change of venue. The Sheriff resisted their demand and summoned the bystanders to his assistance, who refused to aid him. After knocking the Sheriff on the head with their guns, they succeeded in getting possession of the keys and entered the jail, and took out Barger, confined for murdering his wife. The mob took Barger over near Maquoketa, where they hung him about 9 o'clock on Friday morning. The mob was composed of the men who lately hung Gifford in that County. They are thoroughly organized, and are said to number from 400 to 500.

An Irishman named Carroll, who was in jail for the murder of a German last Fall, and has not yet had a legal hearing, was informed that he was to be hung at the same time with Barger, but on further *consideration by the mob it was deemed proper* that he should have a fair trial.

Another person who was arrested in that vicinity for stealing a watch, and was confined in the Clinton Jail, was taken to the place of execution and severely whipped, and admonished to leave the State, and never appear in that part again, as he valued his life.

On Friday morning, May 29, the steamer *Saracen*, Capt. Strean, bound for St. Louis and St. Paul, landed at Fort Madison. While she was lying there, a shooting affair occurred between some of the citizens of that place and the officers, passengers and crew of the *Saracen*. The boat had purchased some stores at Fort Madison, which had been brought from the landing and were waiting to be carried aboard. The boat having no other business at the place, was ready to leave, and the second mate went into the cabin, where he met a negro who was employed on board, and asked him for the steward. The mate received a saucy answer from the negro; whereupon he told him—the negro—to go and carry the stores aboard, which he refused to do.

Some words ensued on both sides, and at length the negro attacked the mate and knocked him down with a chair. He then ran to the pantry and seized a large bread knife which was at hand. The mate procured pistols and started after the negro, who ran and jumped overboard.

By this time the passengers and all the officers of the *Saracen* had become interested in the affair, and armed themselves.

The negro reached the shore, ran up into the town and secreted himself in a stable whither he was pursued by three or four of the boat's crew who discovered his hiding place, caught him and beat him severely. He was then taken aboard the boat, stripped and tied to a stanchion, and the crew were about to inflict a still more severe punishment, when the citizens of Fort Madison, having become excited, interfered, and then occurred a regular fight between the people on shore and the officers and passengers of the boat.

The citizens commenced throwing stones and other missiles at Capt. Strean, and others who were on the main deck. Capt. Strean was struck two or three times, and the little finger of his right hand was broken in the melee. Others on the boat were slightly injured. By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves with muskets, shot-guns and pistols.

The officers and passengers of the *Saracen* were also armed, and firing commenced on both sides. The citizens say that the boat commenced firing, and the passengers on the boat declare that the first shot was fired from shore. Which side fired the first shot is an undecided question. The mate of the *Saracen* was wounded by a shot. Capt. Strean received two or three wounds, and others on board were slightly injured. One man on shore, whose name we did not learn, was killed by a shot from the boat.

At length the party on shore became too strong for the boat, and seemed determined to rescue the negro. Capt. Strean, acting on the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," ordered the boat's lines to be cut, which was done, and she floated out into the stream, and went on up the river with the negro on board.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MURDER—THE MURDERER A DREADFUL SCOUNDREL.

The body of Isaac Jackson, murdered by Charles S. Jones, at Russell, was taken to Hartford on Wednesday evening, and buried according to the Hebrew rites on Tuesday. Jones, the murderer, has been committed to jail at Springfield, to await the investigation of the Grand Jury.

The Hartford *Times* says:

Jones, the murderer, was the coolest scoundrel that ever infested this city. He professed great concern for the souls of sinners, and was constantly reading the Bible and exhorting at evening meetings.

Whilst in the confidence of Mr. Dean, he stole about $2,000 worth of goods from his store, together with considerable sums of money. He stole the silk to make him a surplice to preach in—started a church in Glastonbury; stole the trimmings for his pulpit, and velvet for his chair, and also stole goods to pay the cabinet-maker for the chair; broke into the Catholic Church and stole the priest's robe for a sample for one for himself, and also stole the silver chalices, &c. from the altar; called at Mr. Dean's one afternoon to have "a little season of prayer," remained till evening, bade the family good-bye, but, instead of going out of the door, he stole up stairs, and secreted himself under the bed occupied by Mr. Dean's son; remained there till about midnight, when he crept out and robbed young Dean's pocket of $100, which he had ascertained the day previous he had just procured from the bank; then went up to St. John's Hotel, called for lodgings, got up before daylight, stole a suit of clothes from a boarder, and cleared for a neighboring town. But this is not half of his villanies. He was constantly stealing, praying and exhorting, till brought up by a four years' term in prison. A greater nor cooler scoundrel probably never went unhung.

At the moment of the locomotive's whistling, on the train which took Jones from Russell to Springfield, the prisoner displayed almost his first sign of emotion, becoming so violently agitated as to rattle his handcuffs very audibly, and after the cars were under way he employed himself in singing and gazing uneasily out of the window, until the stoppage of the train at Westfield, where a crowd of three or four hundred surrounded the cars with cries of "Take him out!" "Hang him!" "Let's have him!" &c., and a crowd of vindictive and excited men poured in at the forward end of the car. These passed him with cries of execration and hatred, but manifested no signs of an attempt at a rescue, till some bolder spirits, pushing in at the rear end, attempted to lead the column and crush upon the officers and prisoner; but Sheriff Mason's big stick awed them into quiet, and after a moment of confusion the crowd passed peacefully through the car, took a look at the prisoner, and left. The sudden starting of the train put a stop to any design of an interference with the due course of the law if such had been intended.

A NOTED FORGER IN SPRINGFIELD JAIL.

Ebenezer Center, a noted forger, and a man who has been "known" at the banks, in this vicinity, for several months past, has been arrested, (says the *Republican*,) by Deputy-Sheriff Wait, of Chicopee, after a long and patient search, and on Thursday evening was lodged in the Springfield Jail.

He first appeared in this city last Winter, and booked himself at the Warriner House as "William S. Colby." *At that visit he attempted to draw money* from the Springfield Bank, by depositing a draft for collection, and asking a small advance as a "personal favor," and in anticipation of the payment. The Bank officers were, however, too smart for him, and he left town before they had time to find out that the paper was worthless. Afterwards, and on the 11th of April, he appeared at the counter of the Cabot Bank, in Chicopee, with a draft for $400, to be collected at a Boston Bank. He inquired if he could obtain an advance to meet his present necessities, and was answered negatively. This was on Saturday, and on Monday the police individual again appeared at the counter, and, after much solicitation, obtained $60 to send his nephew West. Center was his own nephew, however, for the Bank officers discovered the worthlessness of his paper, and heard from him at Buffalo, at about the same time. By promptly telegraphing to the officers at that city, Center was arrested, and Mr. Wait started to get him; he arrived, however, too late, for the accomplished rogue had left with the officer the sum of $90, to settle with the Bank, and pay expenses, and had taken himself away. The Bank officers thereupon sent circulars to all the Banks in New-England, describing the man and his *modus operandi*, with the request that he might be arrested on applying for any money, and themselves notified of the fact.

In the meantime Mr. Wait was on the alert and tracked his prize on several occasions. On Wednesday last Center made application at the Great Falls, (N. H.) Bank, was remembered from the above description, arrested, and promptly confronted by Mr. Wait, who immediately went up to take him. The officer and his prisoner took lodgings at a public house in Great Falls, Wednesday night, the latter occupying a room in the third story. During the night he tied the sheets together, let himself down part of the way, and then fell to the ground. He [illegible] and that his [illegible] not [illegible]. He [illegible] to have been badly injured in the accident, and is now [illegible] the poor debtor's room at the jail.

Center is [illegible] years old. He is a native of [illegible], and his family was ranked among the first and most respectable of the city. He has evidently had a finished education, [illegible] during the fifteen years from 18[illegible] to 18[illegible] was a dry goods merchant at Boston and afterwards at Baltimore. He became insolvent in the [illegible] during the panic of that period. Soon after this his wife died, and having returned to Boston, penniless and dispirited, although at that time only [illegible] years old, he commenced his life of forgery and crime, getting into the State prison in 18[illegible] for [illegible] a bill of lading. His friends, the most of them wealthy, then deserted him; his only daughter, [illegible] residence with an uncle, a Boston lawyer, and his son went to the South, where he is engaged in [illegible] able calling. The father persisted in his life of crime, and in 1852 found himself a second time in the State prison, for two years, also for forgery. Since his release, three years since, he has not in the least mended his ways, and the prison officers have had their eye on him, expecting his return and almost looking for it, because he is regarded as being "a good card." Center has two maiden sisters living at Malden, possessed of a comfortable property; also a brother at Brunswick, Me., engaged in ship building, and an uncle at Baltimore, a wealthy and now retired man of business. He says for himself that he has now no hope for the future, and no desire except for a quiet place in which to die. He has already lost the sight of one eye, his hearing is partially gone, and he says his health is broken. He attributes his life of crime to the intoxicating cup! In his intercourse, he is gentlemanly and courteous and shows high breeding.

He was taken to Chicopee, to be arraigned before Judge Whittaker, of the Police Court.

A CINCINNATI FREE-SOIL LAWYER IN A NEW PLACE IN KENTUCKY.

John Jolliffe, Esq., a lawyer of Cincinnati, extensively known as the friend and advocate of the slaves in cases arising out of the "Fugitive Law," was on Saturday last mobbed in Covington, and driven out of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe had been invited by Rev. Mr. Sage, of Covington, to dine, and Mrs. J. went over in the morning; between 12 and 1 Mr. J. started over. On the ferry-boat he inquired the way to Mr. Sage's.

Proceeding up town, Mr. Jolliffe was accosted on the first cross-street above the landing, by name. He extended his hand to the man, saying at the same time, "I don't recollect you." The man replied, "My name is Gaines. I know you d—d well, you d—d rascal, you d—d [illegible] thief. You came over here to steal our niggers." Mr. Jolliffe, thinking this was only the usual Kentucky way, said good naturedly, "Oh no, I came over here to dine with my friend, Rev. Mr. Sage." A crowd collected around them, and Gaines thrust his fist against Mr. Jolliffe's breast and into his face, using violent and insulting language at the same time, evidently with the design of provoking Mr. J. to some show of violence. Mr. J., however, walked on, surrounded by the hooting crowd, beyond the Madison House, and finally went into Timberlake's store for protection.

Timberlake made some show of demanding Gaines, and even holding him, but seemed very glad when he got Mr. Jolliffe out into the street again. Gaines then went to the corner of the street and made proclamation that "Jolliffe was a d—d bigger thief, and all those interested in niggers and [illegible] look out, for he had come over to steal their niggers." This brought a still larger crowd out. Mr. Jolliffe, finding it was impossible to proceed to Mr. Sage's, turned to the crowd and told them that if they were determined not to permit him to go on, that he would return, and appealed to them for protection to the ferry. This gathering of Kentucky gentlemen (for there was a number of merchants and respectable looking men in it, with some rowdies,) replied with one voice, "G—d d—n you, you shall not appeal to us," [illegible].

Mr. Jolliffe was in great danger of being seriously injured by the crowd, when Mr. Warnock [illegible] came up, and taking Mr. Jolliffe by one arm, guaranteed to see him safely to the boat. Marshal Lowe took the other, and they walked down to the ferry, Gaines and the crowd following. A large man, walking with Gaines, cried out: "Get a cowhide and cowhide him," and Gaines inquired at every house they passed for a cowhide. He finally got a whip and struck Mr. Jolliffe [illegible] shoulders, when Marshal Lowe turned and arrested Gaines. A German then came forward to assist in protecting Mr. Jolliffe, and he arrived safely on the ferry-boat.

On the way down the crowd seemed determined on violence, crying out "Lynch him," "Cowhide him," "Hang him," and were only deterred by the determined conduct of Mr. Warnock and Marshal Lowe.

Mr. Warnock deserves great credit for his conduct in this affair. Though differing entirely from Mr. Jolliffe in his views on slavery, yet he is too high-minded and honorable a gentleman to permit even a political enemy to suffer by mob violence. The law-abiding citizens of Covington [illegible] from further disgrace. Marshal Lowe's conduct is also worthy of all commendation.

There is no doubt, from the spirit manifested by the mob, that but for the interposition of these men, Mr. Jolliffe would have suffered serious personal injury.

The above statement was obtained from an eye-witness—a most reliable man—and we unhesitatingly vouch for its correctness.

Gaines will be tried to-morrow at ten o'clock before Mayor Foley, who, we understand, has expressed a determination to put a stop to such scenes. Gaines became notorious as the master of Margaret, the negro woman who murdered her little girl rather than see her returned to slavery. We presume he will receive but little sympathy in Covington, as he is regarded with great contempt by all honorable Kentuckians for his conduct in taking Margaret away secretly from Frankfort and selling her down South, when he had promised the Governor of this State to keep her to await a requisition from Gov. Chase; not only breaking his own word, (which is nothing,) but also causing the Governor of Kentucky to break his, and thus bringing disgrace upon the State.

The Ohio Fugitive Slave Case.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The Springfield *Nonpareil* says:

Mr. B. P. Churchill and his nine comrades were brought up again this morning, at 10 o'clock, before Justice Christie, on the charges of assault with intent to shoot and murder, as stated yesterday. The lobbies of the Court room were crowded. Mr. Christie had the "aid and comfort" of Gen. Anthony as *amicus curiæ* upon the bench.

Messrs. Churchill and Elliott were arraigned upon the charge of assaulting Sheriff Layton with intent to murder.

Judge Hunt, on the part of the defendants, stated that he had been disappointed in procuring needed testimony, and asked the magistrate to fix the amount of bail to be given by the defendants for their appearance at the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Robert Mason stated that if the defendants wished to waive a trial and give bonds for their appearance, the State had no objections.

With regard to the amount of bail, Mr. Mason stated that within the past week one of our citizens had been arrested by the United States Marshal, taken to Cincinnati, and there made to give bail for his appearance next week to the amount of $1,500, for charge of a crime only punishable with a fine and six months' imprisonment, while in this case the crime was punishable with some five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Justice Christie decided that the defendants should be required to give $1,500 bail each, on the present charge.

Mr. Hauke asked that mittimuses be issued, and that the defendants be committed to jail.

Justice Christie fixed the bail of the same persons upon the second charge at $5,000, thus making the amount of bail required of Churchill and Elliott, $[illegible] apiece.

Mr. Hunt stated that the defendants were unable to give bail.

Mr. Mason, on the part of the State, asked that mittimuses be issued and that they be remanded to jail.

The charge for "aiding and abetting" was then read, and Evan R. Canty, Jared M. Fraser, Thos. Mera, Samuel R. Garvey, James Daniels, Thos. D. Bently, Wm. H. Keefer and John Pennypacker were brought up.

Judge Hunt stated that the Court might fix the bail.

Mr. Hauke called the witnesses in the cases, who gave recognizance for their appearance as witnesses at the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge White, of the Common Pleas Court, being present, Mr. Hunt, an attorney from Hamilton, made a statement that the parties who went bail for the defendants discharged yesterday for assault and battery upon Sheriff Layton, wished to be relieved and to deliver the defendants into the custody of the proper officers.

Judge White released them in accordance with the motion, and the defendants were placed in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff Fleming.

Mr. Hauke stated that the same defendants had been arrested on a higher charge, involving an attempt to murder, and that if this was the proper time he would wish to abandon the prosecution in the present case.

Judge White refused to act further, as he was of the opinion it would be oppressive to require them to give new bail or commit them to jail, as they were under a charge for a higher offence.

Commitments were then issued by Justice Christie, and the whole party remanded to jail, upon the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Sheriff Layton received a visit this morning from Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, ordering him to take Churchill and his companions to Cincinnati, where they are to have a hearing. The Sheriff, accompanied by Robert Mason, Esq., and others, left with the prisoners, at 1¼ o'clock, on the Mad River train.

It is stated that Governor Chase has been telegraphed to see that the State is duly represented at the coming trial.

Homicide by an Insane Man.—A tragedy occurred in the village of Union, Broome County, on Thursday. A man named James Barton, aged about 18 years, was instantly killed by Charles Larouchette, who is insane. Larouchette went into a store, and taking from the showcase a dagger, immediately stepped into the street and stabbed Barton, who was standing near the store, through the heart, [illegible]

[illegible] General Assembly at Lexington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEXINGTON, KY., Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

[illegible] afternoon, an overture was adopted [illegible] the reception of the Independent Presbyterian Church [illegible] the Bethel Presbytery of South Carolina, as it [illegible] reception of our standard of faith.

Letters were read from Sir CULLING EARDLEY and Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, of the Independent Presbyterian Church of England, urging the Assembly to appoint a delegation to attend the Conference in Berlin, Prussia, in September. The letters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported on the business that had been referred to its care. The most important paper was the following:

The Committee recommend that no delegate be sent, for the present, to any of the Congregational bodies of New-England. One of them has expressly informed us that the correspondence is discontinued by its own act. [illegible] have so far entertained the same [illegible] the question of discontinuance to their District Associations for ultimate decision; and none of them is in fact represented at this Assembly, except the Evangelical Consociation of Vermont; and although to its delegate, Rev. F. BUTLER, we record our great satisfaction with the eminent courtesy and fraternal spirit with which he has represented [illegible], yet the Committee have been grieved to find in the published minutes of that Consociation at their last meeting a very offensive resolution, [illegible] of a secular and political bearing which the sense of our Ecclesiastical Assemblies [illegible] to avoid.

Two overtures were presented asking the Assembly to consider the expediency of altering the Constitution so as to reduce the number of members of the Assembly by making a synodical instead of a Presbyterial representation, and establishing a commission to sit in [illegible] of the Assembly.

Dr. [illegible] supported the measure, showing that it was almost impossible to conduct judicial cases in [illegible] the growth of the Church. The discussion resulted in the "Book of Discipline" being referred to a [illegible] committee to report to the next Assembly any changes that may in their judgment be expedient.

The thanks of the Assembly were presented to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for their splendid hospitality to its members, and then the Assembly adjourned to meet in New-Orleans on the first Thursday of May next.

The Presbyterian Split.

THE SECESSION OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH—A THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

The seceding members of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, have issued the following important document:

ADDRESS.

To the Ministers and Churches in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

DEAR BRETHREN—The undersigned, members of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland, Ohio, are constrained to address you with reference to the state of our beloved Church, and to indicate the course which should be pursued by all who adhere to the principles of our Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and as practically acknowledged during the almost entire period of our history as a church.

The action of the present Assembly on the subject of Slavery, [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] purposes of several of the Western Synods, has impressed us with the belief that [illegible] can no longer prevail amongst us; that the Assembly, as at present constituted, instead of being a bond of union between different sections of the church, will continue to be the theatre of strife and [illegible], that the glory of God, the welfare of our churches, and the good of the country demand a separation of the discordant elements, and the existence of another Assembly, in which the agitation of the Slavery question shall be unknown.

We had hoped that our brethren who have been disposed to introduce this subject into the General Assembly would [illegible] have been convinced that no good could result to the church from this agitation—that it was alienating brethren of a common Christian faith, and was calculated to render the condition of the slave more [illegible], and to sunder the ties that bind our union together. In this regard we have been sadly disappointed. In consequence of the political agitation of the subject, and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Congregational Churches holding the most ultra abolition sentiments, many of our Northern Presbyterian have become more urgent in demanding aggressive action of the Assembly. They have not been satisfied with the past declarations of the Assembly. They have desired the Assembly to express its views of the sin of slaveholding so clearly that they can be made the basis of discipline by the courts of the Church. This action has now been virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avowed that the relation of master and servant—which necessarily involves the idea of property in the services of the latter—is a sin in the sight of God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Constitution of the Church. This declaration has been made, although confessedly there is not the most remote allusion to slaveholding in our standards, and also with the knowledge of the fact that when our Constitution was adopted, twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States, and many of those who composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slaveholders themselves, were the representatives of Presbyteries in which were churches whose members were slaveholders. We regard this action of the General Assembly as a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the Church. The principle involved in it, if carried into practice, would convert the highest judicatory of the church into an ecclesiastical inquisition as [illegible] as that which has distinguished the Church of Rome. It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislature of the church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Presbyterian Church.

Apart, therefore, from the disastrous consequences resulting from the agitation of the subject of Slavery in the General Assembly—destroying, as it does, our peace, keeping us in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to advance the cause of the Redeemer through the channel of our admirable system of Government—we consider that the Assembly has so far departed from the Constitution of the Church as to render our adherence to it undesirable and impossible. Having protested repeatedly against this agitation, and finding that our brethren are determined to continue it, we have deliberately and prayerfully come to the conclusion that, however painful it may be to us, the good of the Church and of the country required a separation from them. We shall hold our brethren who have disturbed our peace, by the introduction of this vexed question into our judicatories, as alone responsible for the consequences [illegible].

With these convictions as to the necessity of a separation from our once united and beloved Zion, the only question which remains for us now to settle, pertains to the mode of separation. The undersigned are satisfied that but one course is left to us—and that is, to invite all Constitutional Presbyterians to the [illegible] Slavery in the General Assembly [illegible] the organization in which this subject shall be utterly excluded. We do not contemplate [illegible] to the Southern churches. We wish to have a National church—that is, a Church, the constituent parts of which will come from every section of the Union. Holding to the same confession of Faith, we shall have a common basis [illegible] doctrine and government—and an understanding that, however we may differ in our views respecting Slavery, the subject is never to be introduced into the Assembly either by Northern or Southern men, unless, indeed, judicial cases are brought up regularly from the lower courts. In the judgment of the undersigned, this course is our only alternative. There is so much of the same Abolition spirit pervading other Churches that adhere to the same standards of Faith, that we could not expect peace on this subject by uniting with them. We are persuaded that, although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for awhile, the Abolition spirit exists to such an extent as to threaten their dismemberment. The result may be that the discordant elements of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church may be united in one body, and that the conservative portion of the [illegible] may ultimately be brought together, and thus [illegible] in promoting the cause of the Redeemer, and in diffusing through the land a truly national spirit. At present, however, the union of these [illegible] would not afford relief to those who are [illegible] of this Slavery agitation. We are desirous of [illegible] an organization where we shall not be liable [illegible] from this exciting subject.

The undersigned, therefore, would invite all Presbyteries [illegible] from all sections of the country, to meet in [illegible] the city of Washington, on the 27th day of [illegible], 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of forming a General Assembly in which, it will be distinctly understood, the subject of Slavery will not be introduced. We propose this course, instead of [illegible] an Assembly at once, as being due to the Presbyteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as soon as possible; and that, whilst the Presbyteries appoint their delegates to the Assembly in the usual proportion, it is desirable that as many ministers and elders should attend the Convention as can do so. We suggest, also, that in case any of the Presbyteries desiring to be connected with this new Assembly, should find it impossible to be represented in the Convention, it would be important that the Convention should be informed of their action.

Praying that God may overrule the distractions of Zion for His own glory, and that we may be guided in this crisis of our history by His unerring counsel, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in Christ:

FREDERICK A. ROSS, D.D.,	MICHAEL S. SHUCK,
GEORGE PAINTER,	ISAAC W. K. HANDY,
WILLIAM B. CALDWELL,	JAS. G. HAMNER, D.D.,
[illegible] LOGAN,	HENRY MATTHEWS,
[illegible]	PEACHY R. GRATTAN,
[illegible]	GEORGE W. HUTCHINS,
[illegible]	ELIJAH A. CARSON,
[illegible] R. GRAY.	

The undersigned, though not members of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland, have [illegible] the question of Slavery. Being [illegible] that there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation in the Assembly, and that the [illegible] of the Constitution of the Church, we cordially unite in the above invitation.

[illegible] H. [illegible], GEORGE [illegible] CRAWFORD.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES BY DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, &c., BY THE MEXICAN ARMY IN TEXAS, IN 1836—[illegible] UNDER THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE.

Alexander H. Cook vs. The United States.—(On demurrer.)—The claimant alleges that in 1832, being a citizen of the United States, he was a merchant at Matamoras, under a passport as a United States citizen, from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans; that from September, 1832, to March, 1836, he was a trader at Dimitt's Landing, on the Lavaca River, west side, near its mouth; that, in March, 1836, the Mexican troops invaded Texas; that the claimant was in no way connected with the revolutionary movements, but maintained a strict neutrality; that the claimant fled on the approach of the Mexicans; that Gen. Urrea carried off and appropriated his whole stock of goods, of the value of $10,000.

The fourteenth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is as follows: "The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be perpetual and final, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed."

Art. 15 of the same treaty provides for a board of Commissioners, to ascertain the "validity and amount" of such claims, which was instituted by the Act of March 3, 1849.

The claimant filed his memorial with that board, praying compensation for the loss of his goods and damages for having his business broken up. His claim was disallowed by the Commissioners, on the ground that he was not a United States citizen at the time of the injury.

By the Court, GILCHRIST, C. J. *Held*: It was necessary for the claimant, at the hearing before the board of Commissioners, to establish two positions, by proof, in order to entitle himself to a favorable decision. He was bound to prove, first, that he was a citizen of the United States at the time of his alleged losses; and, secondly, that his property was destroyed by the Mexican troops.

(2.) The merits of his case depended on both these points, and one was as necessary to be proved as the other.

(3.) The claimant alleges that the Commissioners erred in deciding that he was not a citizen of the United States: That fact they were competent to determine, and their decision was conclusive.

(4.) No appeal lies from their judgment to this or to any other tribunal.*

(5.) The claimant has no legal cause of action against the United States.—*Abstract of opinion.* Adverse report.

CLAIM FOR $30,000, ASSESSMENTS UPON LAND AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, PURCHASED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Griffing vs. the United States, (on demurrer.†) The following facts were alleged: On Sept. 19, 1846, the claimant, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, stated, "Having for some time been in treaty with owners for the purchase of the property lying between the Navy Hospital and Navy Yard in the city of Brooklyn, with a view of selling it to the Government, and not wishing to incur so heavy a responsibility without having some guarantee that they would take it at a given sum," &c. Again, on Nov. 10, 1847, he wrote: "Referring to my former letter to you on the same subject, I have entered into written contracts for the purchase of all the ground between the Navy Yard and Navy Hospital, lying north of Flatbush-avenue, and the rights of the riparian owners of the ground covered by water (or mud flats) in said bay; and am now prepared to realize a sale of the same to the Government, should they desire to purchase," &c. The Secretary, in his answer thereto of Dec. 11, 1847, stated that he was "willing to recommend to Congress the appropriation of $[illegible],000 for the purchase of the land," and desired, in order that no time might be lost in bringing the subject to the attention of the proper committee, that the petitioner would inform him, without delay, whether he would accede to this proposal. With the correspondence between Mr. G. and the Secretary, and the latter's recommendation before them, Congress, by the act of August 3, 1848, (9 Stat., 268,) made an appropriation of $[illegible],000 for the purchase by the Secretary of the lands in question—"Provided that no part of said sum shall be applied to the payment of the purchase money until a good and perfect title is secured to the United States for the said lands and its appurtenances."

On June 26, 1848, the Common Council of Brooklyn adopted an ordinance to grade a portion of Flushing avenue, &c. An assessment was made, and the assessment roll reported to the Common Council, and finally confirmed July 12, 1848. It did not appear when "the grade line" was adopted, or when the grading was done. On Aug. 9, 1848, the Secretary informed Mr. GRIFFING that the appropriation was made, and that he (the Secretary) was "preparing to consummate the purchase," &c.; also that since the passage and approval of the act of Congress he had received information of assessments by the City on the property to $28,000; that he had submitted to the Attorney-General "the question, whether on the facts stated, the United States are bound to pay the assessments over and above the purchase money." The Secretary adds, "I will enclose you a copy of his opinion, which you will perceive will devolve on you as vendor the burden of making said payments, unless you can successfully resist the payment. I propose, therefore, to retain of the purchase money a sum sufficient, say $30,000, out of which on your account this department will cause the said assessments to be paid as they may fall due, unless you shall have previously procured, by judicial decision or otherwise, the annulment of the said assessments."

On Aug. 14, 1848, the claimant and wife conveyed, by warranty deed, with the usual full covenants, to the government the premises in question. Between Aug. 15 and Oct. 10, he received all the purchase money but $30,000, retained for the assessments. On March 12, 1849, he gave a bond with surety in $5,000, to indemnify the Government against all expenses, &c., of litigation as to the assessments. In an action between the City of Brooklyn and claimant it was determined that the latter was liable for the assessment, (4 Comst. R. 419.) The Secretary of the Navy thereupon paid the City the $30,000 reserved.

No information in respect to the grading, or the assessments, was given either to the Secretary, or to Congress, until after the appropriation was made.

The petitioner claims that the United States were bound to pay the assessments, or to exonerate him from his liability therefor, and that they still owe him the $30,000. He insists that the Secretary's letter of Dec. 11, 1847, and his reply thereto, constituted a contract for the purchase of the land by the United States, which, though unauthorized when it was made, was yet ratified and confirmed by the act of Aug. 3, 1848.

The act of May 1, 1820, section 6, (3 stat., 568,) declares that no contract shall be made by the Secretaries of the Navy, &c., "except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment." And section 7 of the same act provides that "no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase."

By the Court.—SCARBURGH J., *Held*: The Secretary's object, in his letter of Dec. 11, 1847, was to obtain the authority of the petitioner to say to Congress that the purchase could be made at the price specified, if Congress should desire it. Neither the Secretary, nor the petitioner, understood that the Secretary had the power to make a contract for the purchase. (2.) The Secretary proposed to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of the land on certain specific terms, and the petitioner acceded to his proposal. This was not a contract for the purchase of the land. (3.) It was, at most, an undertaking on the part of the Secretary that he would advise Congress to make the purchase on the terms which had been arranged between him and the petitioner. To ratify that act of the Secretary, therefore, would amount to no more than an approval of his advice. It would not be the adoption of his contract, for he made none. (4.) Subsequent assent is only equivalent to a previous command, and if such previous command had been given by Congress in the present instance, the acts of the Secretary would have been no more than what they were without it. (5.) The Secretary recommended the purchase under the impression, that for the purchase money suggested by him, a good and perfect title to the land was to be given to the United States; and Congress, acting upon this recommendation, and strictly conforming to it, made the appropriation upon the express condition that "a good and perfect title" should be secured to the United States. (6.) The act of Congress contemplates a purchase to be made, not the ratification of one which had already been made.

* The same point was decided in Thomas vs. The United States, in this Court, Devereux's R. [illegible], where the Court say: "The ground thus taken to avoid the decision of the Board of Commissioners, is not tenable. The question whether the Board erred or not in their judgment in the case, is not for this Court or any other Court to determine. The decision of the Board must be taken to be correct. The circumstances stated in the petition that the Board had, in the first instance, made an order in favor of the claim, is unimportant. The case remained, after that order, under the control of the Board to be finally disposed of as, upon further reflection or information, they might think proper. The final decision of the Board against the claim was rendered by a tribunal specially provided for by the treaty for the adjudication of such claims, to which tribunal the original claimant had submitted the case for decision, and from which decision there is no appeal given to any other tribunal. The judgment of the Board stands upon the same ground with the judgment of any judicial tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction." In Roberts vs. the United States, Ibid 31, the same question arose, and was decided upon the principle recognized in that case of Thomas. The cases were both on claims which had been before, but disallowed by, the Board of Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain of 1819.

† It is the rule (of practice) to subject each claim presented in the Court of Claims to two ordeals—the argument on demurrer to petition, and trial upon the petition, the only pleading and proofs. The solicitor for the Government may, and often does, waive the former, and then an order to take testimony is at once allowed. A demurrer is assumed in each case, without any formal entry. By Rule VI. the solicitor was required to file and serve objections, but the practice, after a time, fell into disuse, and was laid aside for the present method by implied demurrer. The great objection to it is that the Government is not required to show its hand till the case is actually on argument, while the claimant's entire ground of action are set forth at the outset in his petition. The arguments are placed on a "law-docket," which is taken up at intervals, alternating with the time devoted to trials, which are on a "trial-docket" by themselves. No defaults are taken. If, upon the demurrer, a decision is rendered in favor of the claimant, an order to take testimony is at once entered. Two solicitors [illegible] in each case, one on the argument, the other upon the trial. The latter involves the judgment of the Court on the claim, whatever it may be.

(7.) When the appropriation was made, the petitioner had already become indebted to the city of Brooklyn for the amount of the assessments, and the land in question was subject to a lien therefor. A good and perfect title, therefore, could not be given until this lien was removed. In requiring its removal, the Secretary of the Navy has complied with the plain requirement of the said act of Congress under which he acted.—*Abstract of opinion.*

The petitioner is not entitled to relief.

CLAIM UPON "LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES."

Nahum Ward vs. The United States.—(On Trial.) The petitioner holds loan-office certificates of the United States, for $400 each, dated Dec. 22, 1777, payable to bearer on Dec. 1, 1781, with interest annually at 6 per cent., and purporting to be for value received. At the bottom of each is the following: "Countersigned by order of J. A. TREUTLEN, Governor of Georgia. E. DAVIES, Jr."—on 29 of them was indorsed "Four years interest to Dec. 22, 1781. Paid in bills of exchange. JNO. HILLEGAS, Cont. Treas."

On Feb. 22, 1777, Congress resolved that thirteen millions of dollars be borrowed on loan office certificates. A resolution of Congress of Oct. 3, 1776, provided that this class of certificates should be countersigned by the Commissioners of one of the loan offices, which for convenience of the lender were established in each of the States, Commissioners to superintend such office being appointed by the States respectively, which were responsible for such their appointees.

On March 29, 1782, the Secretary of the Treasury (HAMILTON) reported against these certificates; and again in 1795 the Treasury reported to the same effect, because, among other reasons, there was no evidence as to the appointment of DAVIES as Commissioner of Loans. In 1816, and again in 1852, there were adverse reports.

On August 8, 1780, Congress resolved, that, on account of the then invaded condition of Georgia, the papers of the loan-office there should be removed for safety, and that until reestablished, the Treasurer of the United States be empowered to pay the interest on certificates issued from that office.

It was contended, on the hearing, that the claimant was bound to show, in addition to producing the certificates themselves, that the United States received a consideration for them, and also that E. Davies was not a Loan-Office Commissioner for Georgia.

Mr. Peter Force testified that in 1846, he procured from a box of refuse papers at an auction room in Washington, two sheets of Loan-office certificates, which had been cancelled at the Treasury. They were of the same emission with those now in dispute, signed by Hillegas and countersigned by E. Davies, and on each of them the interest was indorsed to the 22d December, 1781. The certificates were produced in court by witness. It appeared also that the claimant was *bona fide* holder of the 43 certificates.

By the Court.—GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Held*: The position that the claimant is bound to show, in addition to the evidence furnished by the certificates themselves, that the United States received a consideration for them, is "entirely untenable."

2. Each certificate acknowledges that the United States have received $400, and until that admission is shown to be the result of fraud or mistake, it is conclusive evidence of a consideration.

3. These certificates, from the Loan-Office in Georgia, supposing them to be valid, were properly presented at the Treasury for payment of the interest.

4. There is no evidence that any objection was ever made to the account of the Treasurer, on the ground that he had no authority to pay the interest. The strong presumption then is, that in paying the interest he did no more than his duty required.

5. The resolution of October 3, 1776, does not require that the Commissioner of the Loan-Office shall describe himself as such Commissioner. It is requisite only that the person who is actually Commissioner shall countersign the certificates.

6. These certificates were signed by order of the Governor of Georgia; and if any additional proof were required that DAVIES was a Loan-Office Commissioner for Georgia, it would be found in the fact that they went from the hands of the Governor to those of DAVIES, there being nothing to show that they came fraudulently into his possession.

7. The Loan-Offices in the several States were established for the convenience of the lenders. The Commissioner was not an officer of the United States, but a State officer. The ordinance is silent as to the mode of his appointment, except that he was to be appointed by the State.

8. When the interest was paid, and when the transaction was fresh in the memories of all, no objection was taken that the certificates were not properly countersigned. It was not until 1792, eleven years afterwards, that this alleged defect was discovered. These considerations go very far to prove that DAVIES was the actual Commissioner.

9. If, subsequently to the payment of the interest on these, certificates of the same emission, and countersigned in the same manner, (those discovered by Mr. FORCE,) were received at the Treasury and cancelled, the presumption is that they were paid at the Treasury.

10. The circumstances admit of no other explanation than that these certificates were recognized by the various officers of the United States as countersigned by the proper officer.

11. "We cannot accede to the force of the reasoning of the various executive officers in their opinions rejecting this claim, as their arguments seem to us to be fallacious, and not to meet the true point of the case."

12. The United States are justly indebted in the amount due on the forty-three certificates, with the interest thereon; estimating the certificates at $282 44 each.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

Bill reported accordingly in favor of Nahum Ward, for $60,876 99.

BLACKFORD J. dissented.

Before Hon. Justices Blackford and Scarburgh.

INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS—"TRAVELING EXPENSES" UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT OF JUNE 17, 1844.

Nicholas Sinnot, Jr., vs. The United States.—(On argument.) The claimant was one of the Inspectors of Customs for the port of New-Orleans, for some years prior to 1845. In November, 1843, the subject of employing inspectors to go down from that port to the Balize and the Southwest pass of the Mississippi, there to take charge of vessels arriving from foreign ports, bound to New-Orleans, for the prevention of smuggling, was presented to the Treasury Department, and the plan having met with approval, was at once carried into effect, and has since continued with great advantage to the revenue. The duty was styled "river-duty." The regular Inspectors at New-Orleans, of whom the petitioner was one, were employed in it. Each trip made in the performance of such duty, including the distance from New-Orleans to the boarding station at the mouth of the river, and the return, amounted to 290 miles. The Inspectors engaged in "river-duty" were necessarily subjected to extra expenses, including the outlay for fare per steamer, board at the passes, &c.

The petitioner was so employed in "river-duty." By the act of June 17, 1844, §7, (5 Stat. at Large, 696,) "Inspectors" became entitled to 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses, when actually engaged in the performance of their duties at any other place than the port or Custom-House from the Collector of which they received their appointments. The Inspectors at New-Orleans so engaged in "river-duty" in 1845, memorialized the Department on the subject of an allowance for such duty in accordance with said act, claiming at the rate of 10 cents per mile. The Collector had allowed and paid only $2 50 a trip, which the Department would not consent to increase.

The claimant received the $2 50 per trip, but without consenting to or contracting for that inadequate rate of compensation. He now claims the balance due him for the amount of his travel in performing "river duty," at the rate of 10 cents a mile, after deducting the $2 50 per trip by him received.

The solicitor, after the statement of claimant's case, withdrew objections, and an order to take proofs of the claim was thereupon granted by the Court.

For the claimant, Mr. J. C. Devereux; for the Government, Mr. Blair.

Mr. Devereux, of New-York, opened the argument in the case of Robert H. Gray, administrator.

This was a case of officers' half-pay. The argument for the claimant was directed specially to the points: (1) That resolutions and acts of Congress, under the Confederation and Constitution, called "Acts of Limitation," cannot bar suitors in the Court; (2) That claims for half-pay do not fall within the operation of those Acts.

The argument was continued and concluded on the 3d June.

Practice in the Courts.—The Court orders testimony to be taken in any case on the application of the claimant.

The trial docket consists of cases in which the claimant has taken and filed all the testimony he desires, and has notified the clerk thereof.

The law docket consists of cases set down for argument on law questions presented by the petition which the petitioner desires to be acted on before taking testimony.

The Solicitor looks over the cases as they are filed, and selects such as present questions of law not previously acted on by the Court for the law docket, and testimony is ordered *pro forma* in all the other cases; but the claimants may, on making known that wish, have testimony ordered in the cases so selected, as in any others, before the argument on the law questions, or they may, on application, have the *pro forma* order for testimony set aside, and have the case set on the law docket and the questions arising on the petition argued before taking testimony, if he prefers that course.

The Court takes up these dockets on alternate months during its sessions.

The Judge Advocate of Naval Court of Inquiry No. 3.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is, perhaps, a common practice (now-a-days) to "pitch into" people through some column or other of a newspaper. I do not indulge in it myself; but I can scarcely quietly pass over, unnoticed, the remarks of "the Washington correspondent of the South" in your paper of yesterday.

The unjust fling at the Judge Advocate of Court No. 3, and "the unfortunate selection" of him, by Mr. TOUCEY, in the case referred to, is singularly untrue; and yet, perhaps, it had the appearance of the fact charged.

The W. C. "of the South" says: "At one stage in the trial the Judge Advocate took a witness from the stand when a question had been put to him by the Court, to ascertain by a private consultation how he would answer." This was not so, but for the better reason that it might not occur that a plurality of [illegible] assigned to the [illegible] a question [illegible] was not [illegible] whether he knew anything pro or con of any particular [illegible] the Judge Advocate being in the double capacity of counsel for the Government as well as the appellant.

Mr. LITTLE, the Judge Advocate, in my opinion, has not his superior in any Court, in or out of the Navy; and had he been less, neither would Hon. Mr. TOUCEY nor his Excellency the President have appointed him on a trial so important.

Very respectfully yours, L. KEARNEY, Late President of Court No. 3.

Forest Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF WOODS, HOUSES AND CROPS IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium.

On Monday, in consequence of the dry weather of a few days previous, and the high winds of that day, there were fires raging in the woods north and south of us. In the north part of the town a Mr. SWIGHT lost a new log house, which he had just completed and was about to move into. The fire being communicated from the woods by reason of the winds. In Duane a farmer, by the name of SHEFFIELD, lost his house, barn and other outbuildings from the same cause, the fire being driven from a fallow that had been set on fire that day. The house was well furnished, and nearly everything was consumed. He was not insured, his policy having expired a short time since. His loss is considerable. On the plains, at the north, we learn that some damage has also been done by the fire. A Frenchman lost his barn, and fences have been destroyed.

The wind on Monday was very violent, filling the air with dust, and rendering it exceedingly unpleasant to be out. At nightfall the wind subsided, and the air was full of smoke, indicating the presence of large fires in that vicinity—mostly, no doubt, in the woods, and on fallow land.

On the pine plains, at the north, the house of the Frenchman, whose barn was destroyed, was considerably injured by the fire. Several cords of wood have been burned up, and the fire has completely swept over a territory of three or four miles in length. At the Summit, in Clinton County, the fire was raging in the woods, and so near the railroad track as to set the ties on fire.

In the destruction which has thus suddenly swept over large portions of the country, much serious damage has been sustained, mostly by our farmers. Large quantities of grain of all kinds, potatoes and other provisions, have been destroyed, and many upon whom the loss falls are illy able to bear it.

BRASHER FALLS, May 26, 1857.—The wind and fire on Monday night last, wrought ruin in this region. At a settlement called the "Lost Nation," some six or eight miles from here, the dwelling of a Mr. WAIT was burned, and his daughter, aged some twelve years, was so much injured by the fire that she died this (Tuesday) morning. The barn of a Mr. HURLY, near this, was burned, and Mrs. HURLY considerably injured by the fire. For a few hours this village was in peril.

The Brasher Iron Works are in utter ruins. The foundry, furnace, machine shop, coal houses, saw-mill, store, boarding-house, barns, sheds, taverns, school-house, post-office and several dwellings, with their contents, were all consumed.

IMPALED ON THE HANDLE OF A PITCHFORK.—Mr. PETER KOONS, a respectable farmer, of Richmond-ville, aged about 40 years, went into his barn a few days since to feed his stock, and, having thrown some hay from the mow, dropped his hay fork, the tines fastening in the floor. Mr. KOONS, in descending, lost his hold, and fell a distance of fifteen feet, striking upon the handle of the fork, which entered his body, and passed up through the bowels, diaphragm and lungs, and was stopped finally by the shoulder-blade. He lingered about forty-eight hours, and died in great agony.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request and are now worth $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $7 87½@$8 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day: 617 bbls., including 371 bbls. Pearls, and 246 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at strengthening prices; Java, 18¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c. @[illegible]c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½c.; Bahia, 10¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented. Middling Uplands, 13½c.@14c.; Gulfs, 14¼c.@14¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is gradually improving in demand and value. Sales: 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 6 85
Extra State	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,750 bbls, very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible]@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted, at $4 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and nominal at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 840 bxs. Naples Lemons, at $1 20@$1 60; 3,000 bxs. do. Oranges, at $2@$2 70; and 600 bxs. Sicily Oranges at $2 55@$3 30 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of only small lots, including Southern, at $1 85 for good White, and $1 65 for do. Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is again very sparingly offered, and is now quoted up to $1 30@$1 [illegible] ℔ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are in demand, and are worth 65c.@70c. for Western; 68c.@67c. for State; 63c.@66c. for Canadian and Jersey; 58c.@61c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is about the same. Sales: 28,000 bushels, at 91c.@92c. for mixed in store; 94c.@96c. for Yellow, and 95c.@96c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported of 1,200 bales River, at 87½c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are salable and firm. Stock in first hands, 184,400, against 161,400 same time last year.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. Crop of 1856, 8c.@11c.; 1855, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were only 40 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $31 50@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37 ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Is more inquired for at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, but is somewhat cheaper. Mr. HULL reports the week's movements thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	54,600	7,100
Sales during the week, sides	60,400	10,400
Stock at the close of the week, sides	75,000	17,300

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is pretty salable, but at irregular prices. Porto Rico in hhds., at 60c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c. @60c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@50c.; and New-Orleans, 70c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in light supply and active request at full prices. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted firm.

OILS—The general inquiry is tame; prices exhibit no important variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 70@$23 80 for Mess; and $19 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are firm at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs., mostly prime, at 14¾c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 280 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand at 17c.@22c., for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk, and buoyant, at $4 25@$5 25 for Common to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature. Sales 570 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9⅞c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime have been purchased at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 455 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 24c @25c.,—mainly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. @3s. 6d. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ℔ tierce; Rosin, 6d.@9d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship to Hong Kong, with the privilege of Shanghae, 1,000 tons Coal, at about $8,000; one from Richibucto to Hull or Grimsby, Deals £4 10s.; a Norwich ship from Buctouche to Hull, £4 10s.; a bark from Quebec to Greenock or Hull, £5; one from Tatmagouche to Bristol Channel, £4 2s. 6d.; one from St. Stephen to Port Talbot, £3 15s.; a ship, 650 tons, from St. Stephen to Bristol Channel, £3 5s., or if from St. John, N. B., £3 7s. 6d.; a Bremen bark to London, Turpentine 1s. 6d., Spirits Turpentine 4s., Pipe Staves £3 15s., Light bbd. £3 10s., and Canada Butt £12; ship Texas, 450 tons, from Jamaica to London, Liverpool, or Bremen, £1,125; a bark to Malaga, Light Pipe Staves $30, heavy do. $33, extra $34, and back to New-York, $3 ℔ ton; a ship to Marseilles, Wheat 15c., Flour 75c., and Light Pipe Staves $25; a bark, 396 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $25, bbd. do. $17, and bbl. do. $12 50; a bark from Rio to San Francisco, 5,000 bags Coffee, and one from Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres and back to the United States, on terms not made public: one from Wilmington, N. C., to Port Spain, Trinidad, Lumber $10; one, 250 tons, from Machias to Point Petre, Guad., Lumber $7; one from Frontera to New-York, Logwood $6; a brig to Bordeaux, Light Pipe Staves $25; a schooner, 280 tons, from Bordeaux to New-York $1,500; a brig to Cardenas and back, Sugar $5, and Melado $4 50, a schooner to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar $5c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 75; a schooner, 180 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,600; one, 118 tons, to Eleuthera and back, $880; a brig from Dorchester, N. B., to New-York, Stone, $2 50.

LECTURES.

DR. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF CREATION.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Light.* Experiments with oxygen, chlorine, olefiant, phosphuretted-hydrogen and other gases; large oxyhydrogen blowpipe; combustion of metals; drummond lights, water frozen in red hot crucible with liquid sulphurous acid.

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LOST—ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN 12 AND 1 o'clock, on east side of 6th-av., between 28th and 19th sts., or 19th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., a BLACK SILK MANTILLA, wrapped in a newspaper. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 53 West 19th-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH anniversary of the Brotherhood of Alpha Delta Phi, will be celebrated in this City on the 24th and 25th inst. An oration by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., and a Poem by W. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., will be delivered in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 24th when Rev. R. S. STORRS, JR., D.D., President of the Fraternity, will preside. The Business Convention will meet on THURSDAY, the 25th, at 9 A. M. The Dinner will take place on THURSDAY EVENING. Members of the Fraternity desiring tickets of admission to the Literary Exercises for their friends, can obtain them on application to F. S. RISING or J. LYMAN VAN BUREN, at the Free Academy. In behalf of the General Committee. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman.

FRANKLIN S. RISING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES R. STEERS, EDW. C. McCONNELL, JAMES GRIFFITHS, HIRAM CORWIN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Special Committee.

ST. JOHN'S GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M.—The adjourned communication of this Grand Lodge will be held at the Grand Lodge Rooms St. John's Hall corner Bowery and Delancey-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to be present. By order.

S. WINCHESTER, Grand Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: WE learn that you purpose to sail for Great Britain in the steamer of July 1, with the expectation of spending at least two years there in labors for the cause of Temperance. Before you leave us, it would afford great delight to your thousands of warm friends in this City to hear your eloquent voice once more. We wish, also, to return our acknowledgment of the powerful aid which, by God's blessing, you have rendered to the cause of Total Abstinence and Prohibition in this the land of your adoption. Please to name to us the earliest evening that will suit your convenience to address the citizens of New-York.

We are, dear Sir, sincerely and cordially yours,

THEO. L. CUYLER,	WM. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W.
MAHLON F. HEWIT,	P. of S. T.;
E. M. HATFIELD,	HARLOW ROYS, G. W. T. of
W. H. DIKEMAN,	the Grand Temple of Honor of
JAMES HARPER,	the State of New-York;
JOSEPH HOXIE,	JAMES O. BENNET, President
WM. E. DODGE,	N. Y. City Temper'e Alliance;
	JOHN T. HILDRETH.

BOYLSTON, June 4, 1857.

To Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Harlow Roys and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind invitation to give a Farewell Lecture in New-York, previous to my departure for Great Britain, I received this morning. In reply, I would state that I will be most happy to place my services at your disposal on Thursday, the 11th inst., if that will suit your convenience. Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your expressions of confidence and friendship. It gratifies me much to receive such a communication from so many of my old and tried friends on the eve of my departure for another field of labor.

With sincere and affectionate regards, I am most truly yours, JOHN B. GOUGH.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the above, a meeting will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at which Mr. GOUGH will deliver an address.

Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside, assisted by WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of [illegible] assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

[illegible] ALLEN, [illegible] WILLIAMSON, [illegible] BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TENTH-STREET [illegible]—[illegible] the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 2½ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

The [illegible] respectfully announces to the public the [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1857, of an entirely new and powerful ORIGINAL DOMESTIC DRAMA, in three acts, adapted expressly for this theatre and called LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.

Lucy Morton .... Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine .... [illegible]
Arthur Morton .... Mr. G. [illegible]
Charles Delmaine .... [illegible]

It is hoped that this piece will sustain the high reputation which has been acquired by this theatre in the production of such plays as "Still Waters Run Deep," "[illegible] Birthday," [illegible].

The Orchestra, under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER, will perform a variety of choice selections.

To conclude with VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY, with new tableaux and the great cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

First appearance in New-York since their return from a successful tour through ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, of the popular delineators of Irish and Yankee character, Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE, who will on this occasion appear in THREE Pieces [illegible], including "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and the last novelty, "Riddle Cum Diddle Dee."

MONDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Bryan .... Mr. W. J. Florence

LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

In which Mrs. W. J. Florence will sustain six characters, sing three songs, and dance two dances.

YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

Peg Ann Mehitable Higginbottom ... Mrs. W. J. Florence, With the song of "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF THE SEASON.

First appearance since her return from Europe of MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR., in the celebrated tragic play of THE GAMESTER.

Beverly .... Mr. Dyott | Lewson .... Mr. Lester
Mrs. Beverley .... Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

The capital farce of JOHN DOBBS.

TUESDAY—Milman's tragedy of FAZIO.

Bianca .... Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

Mrs. Wallack will appear during the week as Bianca, Ion and Lady Gay Spanker.

Box book open three days in advance.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets .... 50 cents—Children .... Half price.

MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1857.

Great success of Jerome's new piece, BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

Antoine in his great part of .... [illegible]

New scenery, costumes, accessories, &c., &c.

Preceded by the beautiful ballet d'action, THE CONTRABANDIST.

BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

No afternoon performance on Saturday. BIANCO in the evening.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra, [illegible] 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at [illegible] will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, [illegible] entertainments will commence with the Drama of UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

After which will be presented, the [illegible] of MAGIC PILLS.

The whole to conclude with the drama of THE MANIAC LOVER.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of ALADDIN; OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP," NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., &c. Concluding with the MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT. Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good taste, good sense and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other [illegible]. THIS EVENING, at [illegible] (and not 7½, as formerly,) FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel [illegible] Mr. Hadaway; [illegible]. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, POOR PILLICODDY. Tunes, Songs, and THAT BLESSED BABY. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE HAS the honor to announce that before her departure for Europe she will give TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS.

Assisted by the following eminent artists: Madame SIEDENBURG, Messrs. CERESA, TAFFANELLI and E. GUYON.

The first Concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Tickets to be had at W. HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S Music Stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 3 Bond-st.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, June 8, Purse and stake $2,000, at 3 o'clock P. M. Two mile heats in harness.

S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow.*
Wm. Whelan enters b. g. *Jake Gabion.*
H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Rose of Washington.*
W. G. Abrams enters b. g. *Albany*, formerly *Little Blinis.*

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry at 1½ o'clock P. M., returning as soon as the race is over. Fare 30 cents, to go and return.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 38 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new covers, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. R. FRAUE and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 189 [illegible], or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to I. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 233 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO., No. 233 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, rockets, double-headers, [illegible] sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 57 John-st., up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVERWARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c. &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $40 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $80 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will sell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind [illegible] keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to order.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of [illegible] PLATED WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, [illegible] at very lowest manufacturers' prices.

[illegible]

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND [illegible] Jewelry, bought for cash, [illegible].

[illegible] COMBINATION Cushions, patented [illegible], 1856, are acknowledged to be the best in use. [illegible] at 789 Broadway, head to Grace Church [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The expected address of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER was delivered in New-Orleans on the 30th ult., in presence of a multitude of people, who appeared to sympathize deeply with the General's fillibustering [illegible]. [illegible] speech is not long, but [illegible]. He reviews briefly [illegible] in Nicaragua, from the period when he [illegible] shores; declares that he was elected President by the unanimous voice of the people, and but for American influence, would have carried the day and remained in power. He regrets that any one bearing the name of an American should have conducted [illegible] Capt. Davis did, and [illegible] of the coming campaign, [illegible] promises to return, feeling it his [illegible] looked upon as peculiarly promising, and all patriots who love their country are [illegible] desired to buckle on their armor [illegible] standard, and renew the struggle for what the General terms the "Americanization of Central America."

The seceding Southern members of the New General Presbyterian Church have issued an address to the conservative portion of that body, inviting them to unite for the formation of a New School Assembly, to be held in Washington, on the 27th of August next. In the new organization, the subject of Slavery is to be excluded utterly, [illegible]. The address records a solemn protest against the growing spirit of Abolitionism in the Northern Churches, regrets that [illegible] should take place, and takes a [illegible] of the present organization of the [illegible] branch. The name of Dr. Ross [illegible] heads the list of signatures.

We have [illegible] and very important intelligence from the Mormon country. The reports from previous sources of the growing tyranny of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his settled hostility to the Gentiles and determination to resist the Government, are [illegible] confirmed by this arrival. The company of five hundred Mormons from Denmark, who arrived at Philadelphia last week, are reported on their way to Utah.

Governor [illegible] arrived in town on Saturday, and was closeted during the day with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The policemen of the First, [illegible], Tenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, were called upon on Saturday to declare which Police Board they [illegible]. In the Third, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards several expressed a preference for the New Board; in the Tenth a few refused to [illegible]; in the Fourteenth all [illegible] the Old Board. Messrs. WOOD and [illegible] were busy on Saturday in appointing and [illegible] to fill the places of those who had declared themselves for the Metropolitan Commissioners.

The Metropolitan Police are acting nobly at [illegible], under orders of the Health Officer, arresting several vagabonds who, in spite of law and [illegible], will board ships that are loaded with small-pox and other infection. One man [illegible] yesterday was particularly [illegible] their heads.

[illegible] Commissioners [illegible] candle-light, and [illegible] Point was as [illegible] poison in all [illegible]. We should have heard it if anything [illegible] down to 10 [illegible]. The [illegible] presumption is that [illegible]. Dr. THOMPSON'S [illegible], and [illegible] preventing the [illegible], should comfort them.

City Inspector [illegible] had a family party on Saturday, [illegible] anxious to see something done [illegible]. The most sensible suggestion was to [illegible] the Board of Health, who [illegible] the City Inspector whose business it is, and the [illegible] who have [illegible] so little [illegible], and the Common Council stupidly, stubbornly, and wickedly won't—go to work, clean the streets, and make the people pay for it.

At the foot of Division-avenue, Williamsburg, there has been, [illegible] a judge, [illegible] a long-suffering and [illegible] people. On Saturday the Brooklyn Board of Health, by its Committee, visited it, and found scores of barrels full of dead [illegible] to be ground up on the premises into [illegible] of lime. Its early abatement is [illegible].

This is the last day that the Common Council have an opportunity to authorize the issue of Bonds to the amount of $275,000 to purchase the State Arsenal Grounds with. If they fail to start to-day, there is a fine speculation for somebody.

The case of [illegible], the [illegible] railroad [illegible], was [illegible] on Saturday before Judge [illegible] was [illegible]. The case was adjourned until [illegible].

CHARLES ROBBINS, the waiter at the Lafarge [illegible] of $5,000, was [illegible] in the Court of Sessions. The trial of [illegible] THOMAS DUNNE, for arson, will be called on to-day, for the fourth time.

Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon in the Church of the Puritans, last evening, on the duties of the Church and the Ministry, in which he held that it was eminently proper and necessary that, when any great national evil existed, the Church and the Ministry should do earnest battle against it.

There were 372 deaths in the City last week, 56 less than the previous week.

THE ELECTIONS IN MEXICO.—By the last news from Mexico we learn that the Presidential election—though not determined—was progressing favorably for General COMONFORT. This is an encouraging omen for the future peace and prosperity of the Republic. It was a matter of [illegible] doubt whether the people of Mexico were sufficiently enlightened and sufficiently independent of the priesthood to reëlect to the Presidency a man whose chief aim has been to establish the supremacy of the State over the Church, and to break down that exorbitant and unwholesome power which the latter has nowhere more arrogantly exercised than in the Mexican Republic. The contest between President COMONFORT and the Mexican Church has been long and severe. The labor to be performed by the Federal Government was great, and the obstacles in the way of success were enormous; for the masses, for the most part ignorant and superstitious, were as blindly submissive to the decrees as they were terrified at the anathemas of Ecclesiastical authority. The church body defended its so-called rights, and left no stone unturned, first in resistance to the innovations, and when that was overborne, in attempts to avenge the abolition of so many of its perquisites and prerogatives. So great was the commotion created, but a few weeks ago, that revolution and President COMONFORT'S overthrow seemed inevitable. Under penalty of excommunication, the people were forbidden to swear obedience to the new constitution [illegible] of liberty, by the way, which Mexico has yet received. Throughout the whole country, the pulpit was converted with a political arena, and the doctrines of Christianity were made subservient to the doctrine of opposition to President COMONFORT's reforms. Priests, under special directions from the Archbishop, would not administer the sacraments to those who acknowledged the constitutionality of the new fundamental law of the land. They refused to marry, baptize, or even bury, and Mexico, like some European State under the ban of Papal displeasure in the Dark Ages, was virtually excommunicated. The Republic, strange to say, did not crumble to pieces or wither away. It survived this outburst of ecclesiastical wrath. It seemed, before that crisis, to have sunk as low as any nation possibly could sink, but the tornado has shaken it into life and roused its dormant energies. President COMONFORT persevered steadily in the policy he had marked out for himself. He acted throughout with prompt decision and energy, and in the great struggle between the State and the Church, the latter was eventually forced to succumb. Its submission, after such fierce attempts to instigate rebellion and plunge the country into civil war, smacks of insincerity, but that is scarcely of any consequence. *The fact of its submission alone—forced or otherwise—*establishes, what many feared could never be established, the supremacy of the State in the Republic. If our expectations should be realized and the present election should terminate in favor of Gen. COMONFORT, it will prove—what now alone is wanting—that his wise and enlightened administration receives the cordial support of the people. The friends of Mexico are therefore justified in hoping that she will yet lift up her head among independent nations.

Governor Walker's Inaugural.

The new Governor of Kansas appears in his Inaugural Address, which we published on Saturday, under a two-fold character,—as the Executive of the Territory, and as a lecturer on political matters and things in general.

However interesting his observations made in the latter quality may be, the really important part of his address is that which develops the course of policy which he intends to pursue, and the line of action which he recommends to the people of Kansas, in his strictly gubernatorial capacity. It will be found that our anticipations of the Governor's probable conduct have received a fresh confirmation from these practical passages of his address.

He urges it upon the inhabitants of the Territory that they should take part in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He states, with considerable force, the many arguments in favor of such a course, which is indeed the only course that, as an Executive officer, appointed by the same authority which has recognized the validity of the call for the proposed Convention, Gov. WALKER could be expected to recommend. He expresses his confident hope that the Convention, however elected, will be governed, in any event, by a proper regard for the known public opinion of the Territory—and his earnest intention to do all that in him lies towards securing a submission of the Constitution, when it shall have been framed by the Convention, to an act of ratification by the *bona fide* population of the Territory of Kansas. He very ingeniously endeavors to divert the attention of the people from the maddening questions which have bred so much ill-blood among them, to the large and expanding material interests, and to the great educational concerns of the Territory. In a word, he manifests the most sincere disposition to administer the Government of Kansas pacifically, practically, impartially and sensibly—and he appeals to the inhabitants for their cordial sympathy and assistance in the prosecution of his purposes.

If these purposes shall be prosecuted—if the words of the Inaugural Address shall be followed up by corresponding deeds—if Governor WALKER shall proceed to exercise his personal and official influence with the leaders of both parties in Kansas in favor of moderate counsels, and just legislation, there can be no doubt that he will secure for himself the sympathy and assistance, not merely of the people of that Territory but of the whole nation.

The difficulties of his position are difficulties not of policy but of diplomacy. Gov. WALKER is too shrewd a man not to see what all observing men, both at the North and South, have for some time admitted, that the dictates alike of political prudence and of sound statesmanship require the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State. It will be his task then, so to instruct, influence, and control the obstinate, ignorant or exasperated members of either party, as to bring about this result without a renewal of the atrocious hostilities which have disgraced the past history of the Territory.

Upon his intentions in regard to the performance of this task (which if successfully performed will undoubtedly secure for him the warmest gratitude of the nation) his Inaugural Address throws the most satisfactory light.

Very deeply, therefore, do we regret that he should have hazarded a portion of the influence which he was to command, if he would carry out these good intentions of his, by the nature of the observations which he felt called upon to make, as a kind of "*Concio ad Populum.*" Governor WALKER may himself believe that Providence regulates the political advances of mankind by what he very oddly calls an "*isothermal* line"—he may himself consider the facilities and unequal development of our Southern States to be a condition of "prosperity," and he may, therefore, regard the question of the extension or the restriction of Slavery as a purely indifferent matter, to be decided upon without any considerations of the vital principles of political economy. But he perpetrates a grievous wrong, and a very serious blunder to boot, when he permits himself in a public harangue to impugn the sincerity and to attack the convictions of the hundreds of thousands of American citizens who look upon the institution of Slavery as intrinsically absurd and unjust, and consider the projected extension of it over the new territories, to be an outrage upon common sense and Republican principles. It has been already inferred from the tone of these passages of the Inaugural to which we now refer, and from a paragraph relating to the south-western Indian Territory, that Governor WALKER proposes to go beyond the immediate duties of his post, so far as to prepare the way for the creation of one Slave [illegible] a Slave State, which shall balance the new Free State created in Kansas. We do not believe these inferences [illegible], but we must condemn in the most unqualified terms the expressions, and altogether the [illegible] digression of the gubernatorial speech from which they have been deduced, and we look to the practical result of Governor WALKER's administration for the excuse of the blunder, and the atonement of the wrong into which he was doubtless betrayed by the dulcet allurements of theory or the dangerous indulgences of discourse.

The Final Arctic Search.

We publish in another column some particulars relating to the Final Search, as it is called, for the missing expedition commanded by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The facts which we have stated have been derived from the best sources. Many of them are well understood by such of our readers as have given attention to the matter of discoveries in the Arctic seas. For such as are not generally known we have the guaranty of parties who are accustomed to state only "those things which they do know."

It may seem strange to our readers that another expedition should be fitted out for the dismal seas around the Northern Pole, and *that again the warm blood of living men should* be chilled sailing for weary miles beneath the beetling fronts of the impending icebergs. But, aside from all the motives of humanity, of woman's affection or of professional emulation, which have united in the undertaking of this enterprise, there is a charm in the very desolation of that far and silent zone, and daring men, like the Astrologers of old, are eager to invade those regions of Nature where few of their kind have trod before them.

The woman who has thrown into this last effort the remains of her fortune, and given all she has for the hope of being assured even of the worst in regard to him whom she loved, wins the more upon our admiration the more desperate to appearance her cause becomes. The perseverance, or, as those annoyed by it have doubtless thought it, the pertinacity with which Lady FRANKLIN has instigated the search in regard to her husband's fate has had, we are glad to say, a better basis than the craving void of a bereaved woman's heart, or the selfishness of sorrow. It has been grounded upon the fact, which, in the consideration of this matter, must always be kept in sight, that of the entire circuit of Arctic coast, nearly seven thousand miles in extent, which has been explored by the various expeditions of search, that section of four hundred miles in which traces of FRANKLIN's vessels are likely to be found is precisely that which has not been examined. This consideration has carried a convincing weight in the investigations out of which this new expedition has sprung. Brave sailors, who have confronted more than once the dangers of berg and floe, have been enthusiastic in their assent to this view of the case, and their opinion has been indorsed most emphatically by the eminent men, of whom the President of the Royal Geographical Society is the representative, who have, as became them, applied their valuable knowledge and their calm insight to examination of the problem of the value of another expedition of search.

The Board in England which direct the employment of Her Majesty's ships have determined that the *Resolute*—Lady FRANKLIN's application for which was supported by a strong memorial from this side of the water—shall [illegible]. [illegible] understand why that vessel, whose history has been so remarkable, should be denied for this expedition. Fitted out with care, placed under the command of an officer of high rank and reputation, it happened that the expedition of which the *Resolute* made a part shed no honor on the British name. In the written orders to the commander of that expedition, prepared at the Admiralty Board, the contingency upon which the crews were to abandon their vessels and resort to the ice was clearly defined. It occurred in the case of the *Resolute*. Her crew, abandoning her, safely escaped. Two years afterwards the vessel, safe and sound, was picked up by an American whaler, brought into a New-England port, purchased by our Government, refitted at its expense, and then by formal act of Congress *presented to the British Government.* The sending back of this vessel, which perhaps our Government could not well avoid, was one of those courtesies which lie perilously near the bounds between impertinent concern and attentive kindness. The British Government, however, received the attention as it was meant, in kindness. But to ask the same Board which commanded this vessel to be deserted at a point when, as the event has proved, to remain with her was safe—to ask the Board of Admiralty to recall this vessel from the silence of the ordinary to which they had consigned her, dismantled and disgraced, and again to send her into that field from which, by rules which they had laid down, she ought not to have escaped, is asking too much from human nature. No surer way to prejudice the contemplated expedition in the eyes of the Admiralty Board could have been devised than to petition for the *Resolute*. The name of that vessel was an unpleasant word in the ears of the Lords Commissioners. They did not hear it without wincing.

The refusal at the Admiralty of a vessel for this expedition is put upon the ground of humanity—a ground which is no new resort for British officials. They often escape to that when much pressed to do anything which for other reasons they were unwilling to do. It seems, however, to be entirely taken away from them by the statement, which we have no reason to dispute, that the *Arctic service is desired by officers and men in the navy, and that the average mortality in it—one-and-a-half* per centum per annum—*is less than that in the other services in which the navy is employed.*

It seems to us that the British Government, having done so much in Arctic adventure, should complete its achievements by an exploration of the coast yet remaining unexplored. That crown to its labors should not be left wanting. But it sometimes happens to nations as to individuals, that they weary at the very dawn of triumph, and succumb in the night that appears to them endless, when a few minutes of endurance would have brought them to the desired day.

The London *Times* is opposed to this new expedition, and "entirely" approves "the determination on which the Admiralty recently arrived, not to send out any more Arctic Expeditions at the public expense. Four [illegible] they were dispatched, and, save the honor [illegible] of [illegible], we have [illegible] what we have gained by these hazardous struggles among the eternal ice. Some of the results which these struggles, hazardous as we admit they have been, have won from the seemingly barren domain of nature in the North, we have set down in the article we have compiled, which may be found in another column. All the voyages of discovery which have been the pioneers and precursors in fields of adventure, whither thriving commerce has followed, have been enterprises of hazard and of suffering. *Nil sine labore.* We have won, won much, in commerce and in science from the contest with ice around the pole. Let us keep to the work, now so near its completion, and faint not till all the field be won.

General Walker at the South.

The terms in which the New-Orleans press speaks of WALKER and his advent in that city create some doubt in our minds whether the editors have gone "dementated," or English words and phrases bear the same meaning on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico as further North. Any one who has read the article extracted from the *Delta*, in our impression of *Friday, and is aware that New-Orleans is the* first city in the South, must feel some pardonable hesitation in deciding whether the piece of fustian was a bad caricature, or he had been grossly imposed upon in the recent accounts of WALKER's doings in Nicaragua. When one hears of enthusiastic crowds waiting on the quays of a great city to welcome a small man with "blue-gray eyes," and proclaimed by the local newspapers "the champion of Isthmian Republicanism," "the hero," "the brave warrior," "the unassuming, mild-looking, light-complexioned man," "the impersonation of as glorious and daring a chivalry as these latter days of ours have seen," "the man of destiny," "he of the blue-gray eyes," "a man destined to face the boldest dangers unappalled," "he whose name has become a household word in the South, and whose deeds have been the subject of American and European conversation, comparatively speaking, as much as any of the great captains of modern times," one naturally expects to hear, if not of a good man, at least of a great one. If we don't expect to hear of the gospel preached, of the naked clothed, of the hungry filled, of hospitals endowed, churches built, aqueducts made, laws codified, and cookery improved, we at least expect to hear of great battles fought, of rapid and successful campaigns, of large armies overthrown, powerful fortresses captured, of kingdoms subdued, and dynasties extinguished. If you do not look for a Colbert or a De L'Hopital, you look for a Turenne or a Napoleon. With such an intolerable deal of sack you can never be content with a half-penny worth of bread. If you compare a man, as the New Orleans *Delta* compares Walker, to Napoleon on his return from Elba, the comparison is worth little, if you cannot tell of his Lodi, his Arcola, his Marengo, his Wagram and Austerlitz, his convention of Campo Formio, his treaty of Tilsit; if you cannot tell of a genius which baffled all men, and overcame all things, which was proof against the cowardice of some, the apathy of others, and the treachery of others, and which wrung victory from the most adverse fate with the most unpromising materials, your encomiums only bring ridicule on yourself and contempt on those who accept you as their organ. To say that a man is as much talked of in Europe and America, comparatively speaking, as any captain of modern times, is to say very little for either his abilities or his reputation. The phrase "comparatively speaking" plays fearful havoc with the compliment, bad as it is at best. Comparatively speaking, Barnum has been as much talked of in Europe as Wellington, and we venture to say Busteed has been as familiar in the mouths of those Frenchmen who know anything of America as any warrior we have produced since Washington. A man need neither be brave, nor wise, nor good to be talked about. Fame follows on the heels of the swindler, or murderer, or burglar, with as much impartiality as on those of the hero or philanthropist. The place she awards them is, in history, doubtless not the same, but the amount of public notoriety she deals out to each is tolerably fairly balanced.

To call General WALKER's doings in Nicaragua "a war," is about as absurd as the conduct of the Brahmin whose sad mishap MACAULAY relates so feelingly, who being in search of a sheep for sacrifice, was persuaded by the united testimony of some scoundrels, into taking a deceased dog for the animal of which he was in search. The people of New-Orleans are very much in the position of the unhappy Brahmin. For the benefit of those who may be disposed to deduce from the follies of the New-Orleans zealots the conclusion that the people of this country are afflicted with such obliquity of moral vision as to take WALKER for a great hero, and his fillibusters for soldiers, we have only to say that the disease, like the yellow fever, is local.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—The subject of steam fire-engines will come up before the Board of Aldermen this evening on special order; the question for consideration being the confirmation of the contract ordered by the Common Council last December, for two engines. This important measure, which was recommended by the late Chief Engineer of the Department, and petitioned for by a very large number of our citizens, seems to be opposed by Mr. HOWARD, the present Chief, who is bent upon defeating it. The Board of Foremen of the Fire Department, have passed a series of resolutions against the steam fire-engines, in which they assert that it has been "clearly demonstrated" to them that the steam fire-engines have utterly failed in other cities where they have been tried. But we believe that the only city in which the steam fire-engines have been thoroughly tried is Cincinnati, and there they have been eminently successful, and have entirely superseded the old-fashioned Fire Companies. We presume that the Board of Aldermen are in possession of all the facts in connection with this important subject, and that they will decide the question without any reference to the wishes of the members of the Department. The experiment of steam fire-engines is certainly worth trying, and the cost should not for a moment be considered in the matter. The losses of a single fire might more than defray the expense of the new machines. At all events, it will be in the highest degree reprehensible for our Common Council to neglect any opportunity for effecting an improvement in so important a part of our City Government as that of the Fire Department. If steam fire-engines have been successful in Cincinnati, of which there is no question, we can conceive of no reason why they may not be equally successful here.

The Newfoundland Fishery Question.

Very contradictory reports have been received by the late steamers from Europe in relation to the probability of a confirmation, by the Newfoundland Legislature, of the Convention recently entered into between France and England, concerning the fishery privileges to be enjoyed by the former power, after the 1st of January, 1858. Both the London *Shipping Gazette* and the *Globe* represent the treaty as abandoned by the Colonial Office, in consequence of the violent opposition to the measure in Newfoundland. The Paris *Pays*, on the contrary, declares that the Convention has not been rejected by the Colony, and intimates that it will be carried into effect. The Governor of Newfoundland was recently here, and is said to consider the Treaty disadvantageous to the Colonial interests, but to give it a passive support on the ground of *international considerations*. How the matter will terminate cannot as yet be certainly foreseen; but it is not probable that the Legislature of Newfoundland will sanction a measure apparently fraught with disastrous consequences to the citizens of the island.

The strenuous efforts which have been made by France to provide a nursery for seamen through the fisheries, and generally to advance her commerce and navigation, form the principal motive for pushing through the Treaty. It is advocated in England, on the general ground of free trade and as an advance in the direction of removing all unnecessary restrictions on trade. How decidedly the opinion of Lord CLARENDON upon the subject was, less than four years ago, may be gathered from an official communication of Mr. ADDINGTON, in which he says: "It would be desirable, in Lord CLARENDON's opinion, to intimate to the Colonial Government that if obstacles were thrown in the way of a fair settlement, by mutual compromise, of this difficult and hazardous question, Her Majesty's Government might find themselves compelled, in justice to the interests of the mother country, either to leave to the Colony the future expense of the protection of the Colonial fisheries, or to negotiate with France, without further reference to the Colony, for the adjustment of differences, the continuance of which is fraught with serious danger to the amicable relations now subsisting between Great Britain and France." This menace is explicit and decided, that if the Colony will not sacrifice its local interests, the mother-country will abandon the care of its Government or execute the Treaty, irrespectively of their wishes.

It seems, from this distance, most probable that the Colonists will persist in their view of the case, even if the Government of Lord PALMERSTON has not, as the semi-official *Globe* intimates, himself abandoned the policy of a Convention. The fact alone that France gives a large bounty (nearly two dollars a metric quintal, and ten dollars a man to her fishermen) while England gives nothing, has impressed a conviction upon the minds of thinking men in Newfoundland that a concurrent right with England, in the hands of the Imperial Government, would be, in reality, an exclusive one, and cause the flag of England to disappear in a few years from the northeastern coast of this continent. The evil is already so great that Gov. HAMILTON, reviewing Mr. ADDINGTON's letter, said it was "the close proximity of the French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, to the southern coast of Newfoundland that had led to the very serious injury of the British fisheries in that quarter," and he demonstrates with much force that the possession, by the French, of Belleisle, would tend to extend similar embarrassments and encroachments on the Labrador coast. He says that not only the people of Newfoundland, but *also of the United States*, would have great and just cause of complaint by any damage to the Labrador fisheries.

An earnest remonstrance against the proposed Treaty is contained in a dispatch of last *July, written by Governor DARLING. He goes* so far as to express a fear that the cession to a foreign power of half of the Newfoundland coast may seriously interfere, in certain contingencies, with the electric communication which is in prospect between the eastern and western coasts of the Atlantic. The geographical position of Newfoundland is particularly important, distant as it is but four days' steaming from the nearest point in the British Islands, and the power of interference with it might, under given circumstances, be dangerous. In reply to questions addressed to them, in February last, by the Select Committee of the Colonial Legislature, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Newfoundland made very strong representations against the policy of the Convention. The former said:

> "The Treaty is drawn up solely and entirely in favor of France; we receive no equivalent of any sort. It is a cession of almost the whole Island to a foreign power. If put into execution, Newfoundland must cease to be a British colony; it will become a desert, a fishery-station for France, or be united to the States; for if the French are allowed to monopolize the Northern, Western and Labrador Fishery, and the Southern Fishery by taking bait, which is but another name for a fishery, the people cannot live; they may struggle for a few years in the Bays of Placentia, St. Mary's and Fortune, but as sure as the French are allowed to fish there, they must leave it, and ship under the flag of the United States."

Indeed, the excitement upon the subject of the Convention, in the colony of Newfoundland, is not to be considered trifling. The desire to please the French Government will scarcely, therefore, be sufficient to cause the Palmerston Government to persevere in urging forward so obnoxious a measure, and the opinion of the English papers on the subject, that it will be dropped, at least for the present, is to be received as the more probable.

INTERESTING VISITORS.—The *Crédit Mobilier* is sending over to us some of the most dashing speculators of the French capital, though they are prevented from bursting upon us with all their brilliancy in consequence of our awkward Extradition Treaty. Last year, M. PLACE, one of the most elegant and *distingué* of the speculators of the Bourse, and a director of the *Crédit Mobilier*, absquatulated from Paris, after giving a splendid entertainment to his friends, and has not since been heard of. It is highly probable that he is now in this country, and he may be either dealing stocks in Wall-street, or speculating in lands in "our West." M. THURNEYSSEN, the other absquatulating director, [illegible] even more [illegible] than those of M. PLACE, is supposed to have arrived here in the Arabia last week, and [illegible] inquiries [illegible]. M. THURNEYSSEN's defalcations are to an enormous extent, and it is not at all likely that a gentleman who understands so well [illegible] of money should have left France empty-handed. He has probably brought [illegible] with him to secure himself from arrest, and, like his predecessor, M. PLACE, he will be able to remain among the vast number of [illegible] who honor us with their personal presence. Messrs. PLACE and THURNEYSSEN are but the avant couriers of a whole host of [illegible] financiers who may be expected here [illegible] long.

THE SEASON.—From all parts of the country we hear of the extraordinary [illegible] and coldness of the season, and in some parts there are serious fears that the budding fruit-trees are seriously injured. A [illegible] year of scarcity of fruit as we had [illegible] would be a great calamity to the country. The season is backward in this latitude, and the weather most ungenial; [illegible] have hardly begun to show themselves, and the cry of strawberries is not yet heard in our streets, but we are not aware of any serious damage having been rendered to the tender crops by the unseasonable weather.

HOUSE FOR [illegible] WITNESSES.—[illegible] serve by the daily reports, that witnesses are daily committed to prison; and while the outrage upon humanity, in the case of [illegible], is fresh in the public mind, let the Board of Police forthwith proceed to carry out the following excellent section of the new act. It is the conclusion of section [illegible]:

> "The Board of Police shall provide suitable accommodation within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, and such accommodations *shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct*, and it shall be the duty of the magistrates in committing witnesses, to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to their detention."

The Commissioners have the power thus to lease premises which may at once serve for Brooklyn and New-York, and to pass rules and regulations for detentions which the magistrate must obey. No doubt they could make a joint arrangement with the Sheriff and United States Marshal. If the public good and safety demand the detention of witnesses, then let the public purse pay well for it, and the accommodations be such that those confined may have some limited liberty under competent surveillance.

VERY PROBABLE INDEED.—*Harper's Weekly* indulges in an elaborately-illustrated and very learned essay on "Comets," including the one that is to use up the world next week, [illegible] think it at all impossible that we may wake up and find ourselves asphyxiated. To bring about a cometary collision, however, two conditions are necessary: "1. The path of the comet must at some point intersect that of the earth. 2. The two bodies must arrive at the point of intersection at the same time." *Harper*, like Captain Bunsby, gives an "opinion as is an opinion." If so, why so; if not so, so also. The lights of Science in these days are very extraordinary.

The Duties of the Church and Ministry—Sermon by Dr. Cheever.

In consequence of the action of some of the members of Dr. CHEEVER's Church, in relation to the late troubles there, the sermon last evening was expected to disclose the opinions of the Pastor on the past, and perhaps furnish an indication of his intended course for the future in the pulpit. The attendance was large, although the edifice was not crowded. After prayer and singing the Doctor read for his text the 28th verse of the 17th chapter of the first book of Samuel, as follows:

> "And Eliab, his eldest brother, heard when he spake unto the men; and Eliab's anger was kindled against David, and he said: Why camest thou down hither? And with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thy heart; for thou art come down that thou mightst see the battle."

David, the Dr. said, had heard of the challenge sent by Goliath, and had gone down to fight the Philistine when he was accosted by his eldest brother, who said, "Why comest thou hither? and with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thy heart." Why was he thus accused? Suppose he had gone down? Was it not a battle for the right—for the Lord? And could not David fight as well as abound upon sheep? But the envious creature, his eldest brother, knew how valiant David was. When the lion and the bear *came to take a lamb from the flock, David had slain* them both, and he was filled with envy. What had he, a sheppard, to do among warriors? And yet he was the chosen one of God to do the work. The Lord had placed the weapons there—the five smooth stones were in the brook awaiting him. Who could then have supposed that the Lord was preparing in him the greatest warrior and poet of the age? When David had been preparing his sling—adjusting it nicely, proving it, trying various sized stones, and selecting at the most suitable size and form, he had not thought what a great blustering mountain of flesh would threaten him and his people, nor the scorn that would greet his approach to the scene. But so it was, and so came these troubles everywhere. Sometimes on the field, sometimes in politics, sometimes in churches, and sometimes in congregations. Sometimes ministers were charged with having left a few sheep in the wilderness, and [illegible] and sometimes they would [illegible] evil, through fear of giving offence to some. Sometimes the minister would call upon his hearers to come out from great national evils, and then for so doing he would be blamed by man. They would say to him, Why art thou here, leaving those *few* sheep in the wilderness—[illegible] would hardly pay for shearing. Now it was a notable fact, that when the Israelites were in their greatest distress, God chose a shepherd to deliver them, and with a shepherd's weapons too. And when David, he was still a shepherd, for he was protecting the sheep of the Lord. But why a shepherd and a shepherd's sling, instead of a warrior and martial array? Why? Because God had said not by might but by his spirit, should they conquer. He would have his omnipotent word brought into the battle. He had chosen the weak things of this world wherewith to confound the things that were mighty; and why? Why, that man should not glory in himself. When fighting against Goliath of Gath, David was still a shepherd, and was a glorious example for the ministry. As David stirred the minds of his people against their enemies, so was it the duty of the ministry to lead on against a great national sin. They should go out against it, with their loins girded with truth and a breastplate of righteousness. The Word of God was a fire—a weapon—not a pillow, against sin. It was to stir up the people of the Lord against it, not to act as an opiate. David, who was a shepherd of the Lord's sheep, sang, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," when there was tranquility; but when evil came, he met it with his smooth-stoned sling. And so should all good shepherds do when evil came among their flocks. They should preach God's Word on God's Sabbath. The Sabbath was God's sling, and the pulpit the place from which to launch the smooth stones of his truths. The Sabbath was the appropriate time, and the Church the appropriate place to battle against evil. And when ministers did so, they were doing the right work in the right place. The pastors was, that they might be strong and resolute against evil. The Church and the Ministry were not for themselves, but for the world; and when such they should be considered and consider themselves, the right would prevail against the wrong, for there were Ministers enough, Churches enough, and wealth enough, for that, when they should be disposed. Every effort should be made to break away the ministry from conventionalism, in their manner of announcing the word of God. The ministry should be open and free to battle for the truth. The Church was destroying itself, in just so far as it made itself subordinate to the wills of men. The fear of men and of consequences should not belong to the Church, when warring against sin. It was the duty of the ministry to preach to please God, not to think what men should be pleased [illegible] and what not. Not to please men, but God. To be bold in God, with much contention, was the spirit of the Church. The fear of man should not be permitted to interfere in the Church, [illegible]

[illegible] ... must not fear them.

Assuredly there will not come when our churches will not confine their attention entirely to local evils, ... [illegible] ... For the ... [illegible] ... you preach to ... [illegible] ... God hath a controversy with this nation, and he appoints his ministers to blow his trumpets. If they refuse, the peril be upon them. And the Word of God is now our last resort, and to keep it back, to forbear to use it in wrestling with this giant ill, is a greater crime than at any former time. ... [illegible]

The reverend gentleman closed his discourse with an appropriate prayer, and after a hymn and benediction, the audience dispersed.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK closed his engagement at this Theatre on Saturday night. It was by no means a successful engagement, having been played to smaller houses than we have seen in this theatre since the commencement of the season. ... [illegible] ... no doubt. All that he need strive for is how to preserve it. ... [illegible] ... gave him a reputation twenty years ago. But, in literature and in art, it is well not to try to repeat the triumphs of our youth, when the hand and brain, however willing, fail to move to its quick impulses. Genius is always youthful in feeling, and there is something beautiful in the ambition which lives with it to the end. ... [illegible] ... To-night, Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., commences a short engagement here, playing Mrs. Haller, in the ... [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—[illegible] ... brings out ... "Life's Troubled Tides," ... [illegible] ... The burlesque of "Variety" in the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JEROME'S new piece of "Mazulme, or the Magic Sword"—one of the most deservedly successful pantomimes ever produced by the RAVELS, will be played to-night, preceded by the ballet d'action of the "Contrabandist."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment commences a Summer Season to-night, with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as the bright particular stars. These artists appear in three characteristic pieces, called "The Irish Emigrant," "Lesson for Husbands," and the "Yankee Housekeeper."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces are "up" for to-night—"The Ups and Downs of New-York Life," "Magic Pills," and the "Maniac Lover."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The domestic drama called "Fraud and Its Victims," having achieved an undoubted success, will be repeated every evening this week. It is one of the best domestic dramas ever produced in this country. In the afternoon a variety of entertainments, dramatic and otherwise.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The successful burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" will be repeated to-night, together with a selection of the best Minstrelsy.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BROUGHAM.—It is intended to give a grand Testimonial Benefit to Mr. BROUGHAM, at the Academy of Music. Every one will be glad to hear it. Mr. BROUGHAM is one of the best of actors and men, and deserves all the geniality that can be shown to him. A meeting of the Committee takes place to-night, at the Astor House.

Musical.

As the *Théâtre Français* is embellished with the statue of RACHEL; the *Scala* of Milan with that of MALIBRAN; the *D'Angennes* of Turin with that of MARCHIONNI; so, says the *Eco d'Italia*, is the Academy of Music of Philadelphia to be adorned with a marble effigy of Madame GAZZANIGA. The five hundred stockholders of the Academy have entered into the matter with enthusiasm, and the work is rapidly progressing in the *atelier* of a distinguished German sculptor. This is the first instance in America of such an honor being paid to an artist, although JENNY LIND, SONTAG, GRISI, ALBONI, BOSIO, PARODI, LAGRANGE and others have presented some true artclaims to our regard and remembrance. Madame GAZZANIGA is a remarkable artist and a beautiful woman, but, as an exponent of the particular art for which the Academy of Philadelphia was established, she is, we think, more than liberally honored by the action of the stockholders.

Comptroller Flagg Turned Out of His Official Chair.

There was a terrible time about the Hall of Records on Saturday afternoon. It was caused by a levy being made upon the goods, furniture, and fixtures in the office of Comptroller FLAGG, by Constable WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the Second Ward. The Constable acted by virtue of a writ of judgment issued by Judge ANDERSON, of the First District Court, (who is acting in the temporary absence of Judge GREEN,) against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, arising out of an action brought by JAMES SHERIDAN, to recover money due. Mr. SHERIDAN was an Assessor of the Second Ward, an office abolished by the late Legislature. On the 1st of April last his salary was raised by the Board of Supervisors, from $815 to $[illegible], making it uniform with that of all the other Assessors. This additional pay was refused Mr. SHERIDAN by the Comptroller, on the ground that there was no appropriation in the Treasury for such a purpose. A like refusal was given to all the other Assessors whose pay had been increased more or less by the Supervisors. Mr. SHERIDAN sued. The case was brought before the First District Court, which on Saturday morning gave its decision for SHERIDAN in the amount $225 (the increase rated by the Supervisors) and costs, and also the "extra allowance" of $12, granted to the winning parties in all such cases. A writ of judgment was therefore issued and placed in the hands of Constable THOMPSON, who with his posse proceeded to the offices of the Comptroller to duly execute it. Mr. THOMPSON made known his business to Mr. FLAGG, and demanded that the amount of judgment should be paid him. Mr. FLAGG replied that he had no money. Mr. THOMPSON remarked that he could not help that, and must do his duty, whereupon he unceremoniously laid hold of the desks, pictures, books, &c., in the office, first insisting that Mr. FLAGG should rise from his official chair, that it might be carted away to auction. Mr. FLAGG reluctantly rose, and his chair was removed from the office by the Constable's posse, who in a very few minutes had nearly all the furniture of the place transferred to an entry-way adjoining. The constable halted in his labor several times, hoping that Mr. FLAGG would come to terms, but Mr. FLAGG evinced no such disposition, but quite the reverse. "Why act so hastily? this is entirely unnecessary, my friend—you are going too far; be careful, Sir, I warn you, the amount will be paid; my auditor is not here; I can't pay you now."

"But I will take your individual check, Mr. FLAGG," replied the Constable.

"I cannot give it to you, Sir; I will not give it to you, Sir," answered the Comptroller.

"Then," said Mr. THOMPSON, addressing his men, "go on, boys," and on the boys went, struggling hard to get a huge desk or table out between the narrow doors.

In a few moments the office was a complete wreck, and in the entry outside was soon collected an immense pile of chairs and ledgers, books and tables, ink bottles and estimates, blanks and maps, &c.

The Comptroller, who seemed of the opinion that the things would not be taken from the building, grew quite wroth when he beheld several carts drive up to his door, ready for the reception of his office furniture. He again remonstrated, but in vain, and finally dispatched one of his clerks to Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, for a policeman. In a few moments after, officer MALONEY, of that Ward, made his appearance in full uniform.

"I want you to take this man away," said Mr. FLAGG to the officer, pointing to Constable THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON stated his business to the officer, and showed him the writ by virtue of which he was acting. The officer said he was satisfied Mr. THOMPSON was acting properly, "and," continued Officer MALONEY, looking at Mr. FLAGG, "I shall arrest any man who interferes with him in the discharge of his duty."

Here Mr. FLAGG, seeing the case was against him, made a proposition for a suspension of hostilities. He promised on his word as a gentleman that, if the fixtures were not further removed, he would on Monday morning pay the judgment.

Marshal RYNDERS, who formed one of the large number of spectators who had by this time assembled, here interposed as agent between the belligerents, and at his solicitation Constable THOMPSON accepted Comptroller FLAGG's proposition, suspended hostilities, dismissed his posse and cartmen, and retired, conscious in his might and the powers which he wielded.

OUR STATE ARSENAL.—In compliance with a provision of the act passed by the last Legislature of this State, in relation to State Arsenals, the Central Park Commissioners have duly notified the Commissioners of the Land Office of their intention to purchase the Arsenal grounds at Sixty-third-street, for the purposes of the Central Park, at the minimum price of $275,000. The Mayor has also by message called the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the Municipal Government is authorized to issue bonds for the above amount, and at the same time urged them to take the necessary action towards that object. Nothing has yet been done by either Board, though to-morrow is the last day allowed the City to close the bargain, and secure the ground for the benefit of the great park. From the fact that several persons are known to be anxious to get this property into their hands, with a view to resell it to the City as a portion of the park, at a high figure, the suspicion is out that a collusion exists between these parties and members of the Common Council, by virtue of which the latter will neglect to furnish the funds, and thereby compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell at auction. Should neither Board of the Common Council act on the subject this evening, the suspicion will receive additional plausibility.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE PIKE-STREET RAILROAD DOCK.—An accident occurred at the balance dock, foot of Pike-street, about 11¾ o'clock Saturday forenoon. A staging rigged upon the ship *White Swallow*, which was in the dock, gave way, precipitating fourteen men to the dock, and injuring the following named parties badly:

[illegible]—back hurt badly.

[illegible]—back hurt badly.

WILLIAM THOMAS—jaw broken in two places.

EDWARD KEARNS, CHRISTOPHER MCKAGEN, PATRICK WALSH and MICHAEL MCGARRY were all badly injured about the body.

All the wounded were caulkers, and were at work on the *White Swallow* ... [illegible] ... The wounded were ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The ... New-York University ... [illegible] ... exercises at Niblo's ... [illegible] ... year. During the last two years the Chancellor and Faculty have insisted that it was wicked to hold Commencements in a theatre, and the students, very much to their chagrin, have been compelled to put up with a church on these occasions; but this year, the wind (expended in class-meeting debates) blew such a gale in favor of a theatre, that the arguments of the Faculty were overthrown by it, and the Class of '57 will graduate at Niblo's.

On the [illegible] of June the Alumni and Undergraduates will dine together at the Clinton Hotel, Broadway, corner of Eighth street.

On the 29th inst., the Anniversaries of the Eucleian and Philomathean Societies will be conjointly celebrated in the large chapel of the University. Orator, Rev. Dr. MORGAN; Poet, PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.

The Hall of PETER COOPER's Institute, which is not yet completed, will be the stepping-off place for the graduating classes of the University after this year. A vacation of two months and a half will intervene between Commencement day and the beginning of the Fall term.

Several prominent subscribers to the New-York Corn Exchange are making an effort to induce the Board of Trustees to have posted on the Bulletin of the Corn Exchange, daily, telegraphic reports of the markets for Breadstuffs and Provisions, in Oswego, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-Orleans and other points. They believe that arrangements could be made with the Associated Press so as to render the expense of procuring such reports inconsiderable, and they urge that such a system of publishing domestic commercial news would elevate the character of the Corn Exchange,—conduce to the welfare of the business community and greatly enlarge the list of subscribers to the Exchange Association.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—ALEXANDER WELSH, Esq., familiarly known to the public as "Sandy Welsh," former proprietor of a celebrated refectory at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, was buried on Saturday last in New Jersey, his native State. He died in this City on Thursday. His age was 64 years. Mr. WELSH resided in this City for more than 40 years, and was father of JAMES H. WELSH, the Police Justice.

REFORMED DUTCH GENERAL SYNOD.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church convened in Ithaca on Wednesday last. The following officers were chosen: Rev. C. VAN SANTVOORD, President; Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, of Arcot, India, Assessor; Rev. J. MCNAIR and Rev. JOHN STEELE, Clerks. The Synod is occupied in hearing reports from the various boards and institutions of the Church.

The Kansas Convention.

LETTER FROM ACTING GOVERNOR STANTON.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, May 23, 1857.

SIR: I have been solicited by citizens of your county to provide some means of electing delegates to represent it in the Constitutional Convention. It is much to be regretted that no legal steps have been taken in order to procure a proper representation for the county. I must say explicitly that there is no provision of law by which I can do anything to remedy the omission.

As the Convention will represent the inchoate sovereignty of the intended State of Kansas, I think it will have full authority to admit delegates fairly elected from those counties not included in the legal apportionment, but the question of admission will be for the Convention itself to determine; and I can give you no assurance of any kind as to what will be the decision of the Convention. If you think proper to hold an election you will learn from the inclosed proclamation issued the 20th instant, that the representative number is 154; that is, one delegate will be chosen for each 154 legal voters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK P. STANTON, Acting Governor.

WM. WOOLMAN, Esq., Probate Judge, Coffee County, K. T.

OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—LOUIS MILLER, a German boy 10 years of age, was arrested in the Nineteenth-ward, on Saturday afternoon, charged with committing a rape upon the person of a child of six years. Capt. TWOMEY in his report of the arrest to the Chief, MATSELL, says: The prisoner was arrested by Officer MALONE, on complaint of Mr. DUNNING, residing in Forty-first-st., near Third-avenue, who states that MILLER, (who is an apprentice in a bakery in the neighborhood,) enticed his (DUNNING's) little daughter (a child 6 years of age) to enter the shop on Friday afternoon, and there violated her person. The child told a plain, simple story of the affair and substantiates the complaint made by the father." The accused was committed yesterday morning for examination.

The body of MICHAEL WELSH, a laboring man, who on Friday last fell into the East River and was drowned, has not been recovered.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.

Edward P. Cowles, Receiver of the Eighth-avenue Bank vs. John V. Gridley.—ROOSEVELT, J.—The making and indorsement of the note sued on are admitted, but it is said that no value was received; that by an arrangement among the directors of the Bank, of whom the defendant was one, the instrument was never intended to be considered as a "valid promissory note," "in the hands of any person, or for any purpose whatever."

On this statement of the defence, an inquiry naturally arises, for what purpose was the note given, if, in every event, the promise or obligation was to be of no validity? The case shows that the defendant was one of the original twelve subscribers to the Eighth-avenue Bank, of which the capital was $100,000, and his proportion, as expressed in the articles of association, $10,000. He, too, with his eleven associates, were the first Directors. As soon as $44,000 was paid up, the Bank organized and commenced business. Their purchase of securities to deposit with the Banking Department, to the amount of $100,000, must, to a great extent, therefore, have been directly or indirectly on credit, and of course on the credit of supposed *bona fide* paid up or secured capital. Instead, however, of paying up, the original associates and directors gave their notes for the deficiency, each for $2,650 dated Jan. 1, 1854, payable in 6 months, with interest, to some other director, and "interchangeably indorsed by the payees." At the same time, also, a certificate of the corresponding number of shares of stock was filled up and signed by the President and Cashier in favor of each director, although not actually cut out from the certificate book. The notes were not only delivered to the Cashier, but formally discounted on the books of the Bank, and the proceeds carried to the respective credit of the makers, who thereupon drew their checks, which were received as cash in payment of the stock and carried into the stock ledger and transfer book, "showing that each of the Directors held such shares." When these notes fell due, which was, of course, six months afterward, they were renewed for another six months by the Directors as a Board for themselves individually, "omitting the indorsers," but paying the first six months' interest. In three months the Bank exploded, a Receiver was appointed, and suits were brought by him, of which the present is one, on the several notes so given. And the defence now is, not as against other stockholders merely, but as against *bona fide* creditors, for the receiver represents both,) that, by an understanding among the Directors themselves, all this was to be mere form—more properly speaking, mere sham—"that no rights should be acquired by the Bank in the notes, unless the Directors should elect to pay their notes and take certificates of the stock"—and that the stock having become worthless, probably by the very acts of the directors themselves, they have a right to reject, or rather to return it, and with it to repudiate the written engagement, of which it is said to have formed the consideration.

Can such a defence, either in law or morals, be listened to? Can a director, in other words, be permitted to say that he agreed with a Board of Trustees (himself being one) that if there should be a gain on the stock he and his colleagues should receive it, and if a loss the creditors and general stockholders should have it? It will be said, perhaps, that such was not the agreement. In words it was not; but what, I would ask, was the distinction in substance? The whole Board gave to each of its component members the right of "election" for six months, and then again for six months more, to take or not to take the stock, and to pay or not to pay the notes. What moneyed man with such an option would choose a loss, or refuse a gain?

To illustrate the position more strongly, take the case of two guardians of the estate of a minor. They agree, each on his own account, with both trustees to speculate in cotton with the funds of their ward, giving notes for the respective amounts, after the fashion of the arrangement alleged to have been made in this instance, purporting on their face to be for value received, but with a verbal understanding that if the speculation turned out a bad one they were to be allowed to "elect" not to pay. Would it be any answer in a suit by the substituted successor of these faithless guardians to say that they had "elected" to nullify their written obligation?

Whatever may be the force of these analogies, one thing is clear, that there was a consideration for the note which the defendant gave. It afforded a compliance with the law, and enabled the defendant and his eleven associates officially to report, under oath, that the whole amount of their "certified stock was paid in or invested," (section 8 of act of 1848,) and take the chance of a profit on their shares without the risk of loss. But this was not all—the printed case states that when the defendant Gridley ... [illegible] ... The answer is that the provision referred ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... notes on securities instead of ... chartered institutions ... [illegible] ... voluntary holders of their bills by ... with the Bank Department of the State of public stocks or private mortgages. And even if the taking of the note had been prohibited, would it be a legitimate satisfaction of the law to deny a recovery upon it, and thus instead of punishing, to reward the wrong-doer, and that at the expense of the innocent and injured creditor? The true principle on this subject is expressed in that section of the statute of moneyed "corporations" which, while prohibiting discounts to creditors beyond a certain amount, very properly adds the provision, that "no securities taken for any such loan or discount shall be held invalid." (1 R. S., 590.)

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the petition of George Loudon et al.—Report confirmed and sale ordered.

Mary H. Crane, by her next friend, vs. John W. Crane.—Report confirmed, so far as respects costs and counsel fees, to enable the wife to prosecute her suit for divorce.

Before Judge Peabody.

David L. Latourette vs. Daniel W. Clark.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

John R. Brown vs. Warren Benson.—New trial ordered, if plaintiff within ten days pays costs of former trial, $15, and disbursements of term, judgment, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY FRAUDS.

The Northern Railway of France vs. Carpentier et al.—This was the hearing on the order to show cause why Parot should not be discharged from arrest. The facts were noticed in the TIMES some days since.

Mr. Morrogh, for the Railway Company, read his own affidavit, to rebut the one read at the last hearing, made by Parot. It stated that Parot was still in the custody of the Sheriff, and had never been legally discharged, except to attend the funeral of Grelet, when he was in the care of the Marshal. He denied that the proceedings before Commissioner Betts were terminated on the 20th of May, as stated by Parot, but he claimed that they were still pending. He also denied the allegation made, that the Commissioner reported to the Secretary of State that there was nothing to warrant the detention of David and Parot.

Mr. Marsh, for the Sheriff, read an affidavit setting forth the same general statements of fact.

Mr. Townsend stated that the proceedings on the part of the prosecution exhibited a series of expert trickeries, of which the proceedings before the Commissioner, on Friday last, was an example. They had, by some flimsy pretext, induced him to take further testimony in the case, and thus keep it before him. He asked for further time to reply to these affidavits. The Court intimated that if he wished to read any affidavits, &c., he must serve copies upon the counsel for the prosecution on Monday. The case was then adjourned until Friday.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

David C. Latourette vs. Daniel W. Clark.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

John R. Brown vs. Warren Benson.—New trial, if plaintiff within ten days pay costs of former trial, $15, and disbursements of term, judgment, &c.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Petition of George Loudon et al.—Report confirmed and sale ordered.

Mary H. Crane, by her next friend, vs. John W. Crane.—Report confirmed, so far as respects costs and counsel fees, to enable the wife to prosecute her suit for divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

George Cassard et al. vs. Elisha Hinman.—Application granted.

William H. Silliman vs. John La Farge.—Judgment affirmed on terms.

Andrew B. Hodges vs. Sebastian Sommer.—Motion for injunction denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The State of Michigan vs. The Phenix Bank of the City of New-York.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Bonito vs. Mosquera et al.—Application for injunction denied, on defendant's undertaking to keep an account, &c.

James Mason vs. Zebedee Ring, Administrator, &c.—Application for production of books granted.

Wm. Hoge vs. Charles Morgan.—Demurrer overruled; leave to answer in twenty days.

Albert Stoser, &c., vs. Chas. A. Coe.—Injunction modified; defendant allowed to proceed to collect his judgments.

The $5000 Robbery at the Lafarge—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Charles Roberts, the waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, charged with robbing Mr. Knoxon, a guest at that house, of $5,000, on the 5th April last, was continued on Saturday in this Court.

Herman Kretzler, the keeper of an exchange office at No. 29 Sullivan street, deposed that the accused, on April 16th, paid him $36, in ones, of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy. There was a figure 7 in red ink, and the letter R in blue ink, on each bill, corresponding with the marks on the bills lost by Mr. Knoxon.

Counsel for the prisoner, in cross-examination, drew forth the fact that Roberts was very lucky at policy-playing. He once "hit" witness for $78 at one time, and on many occasions won $30, $40, and $50. He was an adept in "hosses" and "gigs," and "whips" and "saddles."

Samuel Potter, clothes merchant, stated that on April 11th prisoner paid him $32 in Commercial Bank money.

For the defence, counsel called John Douglas, bell tender at the Lafarge, who deposed that he carried $300 in one's and two's, of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, from Mr. Knoxon to Mr. Teubrook; and that the servants of the Lafarge were paid off continually in that money. On the day preceding the robbery, they were all paid off in that money. The prisoner was home sick on the day of the robbery.

ELIZA DYER, a white woman, deposed that she saw the prisoner at home on the 5th April. She remembered the date because it was Palm Sunday. He was lying down wrapped up in blankets, sick of Chagres fever.

WM. WHITE, white man and straw-hat manufacturer, said that accused had been a tenant of his. He had known him four years, and knew him to be a man of strict integrity.

Several other witnesses, white and colored, gave ROBERTS a very good character.

Counsel for prisoner made a forcible address to the Jury. The Recorder's charge was able and strictly impartial. After being absent little more than half an hour, the Jury returned into Court, with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Roberts was immediately surrounded by half a hundred of his colored brethren, waiters at the Lafarge and Metropolitan, and was borne up the street to Broadway in triumph.

Catharine Russell, a girl of 16, who pleaded guilty to stealing a breast-pin, worth $150, from her mistress, was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Deniny, whose name has become famous, will be placed on trial for the fourth time to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JUNE 6.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

There were not many prison cases to be disposed of, but the bail calendar was quite large.

A mild-looking and middle-aged man named Tibbets, pleaded guilty to beating his wife, and said he was very sorry and would never do so again. Mrs. Tibbets seemed not very willing to prosecute. The Judge, after a reprimand, suspended sentence.

Ann Mack was placed at the bar for stealing something of minor value from a storekeeper in Canal-street. The offence was proven against her. The Judge inquired what she had to say for herself, and she answered, "Nothing at all;" but cried hard and begged to be let off. "You have been on the Island frequently," said Justice CONNOLLY: "I recognize you as a bad one." Ann continued crying. "Six months in the Penitentiary," said Justice OSBORNE. Ann cried louder, and was taken away.

William Hanley, a young man with a stubborn look, was then placed at the bar on two charges of assault and battery on Frank Dalton and on Thomas Pierson. He was convicted and sentenced on each charge to one month's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

A middle-aged and poorly dressed woman named Margaret Denning, was placed on trial for stealing a bonnet valued at $2 50. The prosecutor, a German storekeeper in the Canal-extension, said he was standing behind his counter when he saw the prisoner come up to the door and take the bonnet in her hands, whereupon he ran out, took it away from her and gave her in charge of a policeman. "I only took it in my hands, Sir," said the prisoner. "Oh yes," observed the Court, "you only took it, you didn't steal it. We will give you four months."

Ann Bryan and Ann Burns were put to the bar for doing something to somebody, but no one appearing to prosecute them they were told to go, and they went.

A young woman, named Susan McKenna was placed at the bar for stealing from a lady a purse containing gold and silver to the amount of $10. The prisoner wore a hood, looked dejected and cried bitterly. "What do you say to this charge?" asked the Clerk. "guilty or not guilty?" "I did it," said the prisoner, but I am very sorry for it, I am very sorry, indeed I am." "We shall send you to the Island for two months, Susan," said the Court. "Oh, Judge, don't, don't do that," implored the prisoner. "It will be good for you," replied the Judge. "It will take two months to get the liquor out of you."

A burly fellow, in his shirt sleeves, was arraigned, charged with stealing children's clothes from a line in the yard of a German woman. The stolen property was found in McKenna's possession. "How do you know I stole them? Can you swear to it?" inquired the prisoner of the witness. "They were got with you," replied the female. "Well, your Honor," said the prisoner, "the things were given me to sell by a man named Williams." "Yes, yes, the old story," remarked Justice CONNOLLY. "Six months ... a big fellow like you to be stealing baby-clothes from a line. Take him away!"

A venomous-looking young man named Micheal ... [illegible] ... was brought from the prisoner's pen ... charge of assault and battery upon ... named Fane. Fane swore that he was walking quietly along the street, when the prisoner and two other men who were approaching in an opposite direction, ran against him, pulled him about, and finally set upon him and knocked him down. He cried for help, when a policeman approached. The assailants then tried to escape, but were pursued by the policeman, who arrested the prisoner. Witnesses were examined to show that the prisoner was not a bad fellow, that he was led away on the occasion by others who were worse, &c. "We will give him two months in the Penitentiary," said Justice OSBORNE, "which may teach him better behavior. Take him away."

Mary Carroll, a seamstress, was put at the bar for an assault and battery on Mary Kelly, a young married woman. A crowd of witnesses gave testimony in the case, which was conducted with warmth by two lawyers. The parties to the suit resided in Pearl street (Sixth ward), and, as was shown, had been at enmity for a long time. They had had frequent quarrels and exchanged blows before, and had had a lawsuit, too, which resulted in the holding of the prisoner to keep the peace. The defence produced a witness to show that the defendant was a hard-working woman, and that she had been beset by the complainant at divers times and in divers places, who defied her, spat at her, called her ugly names, and made use towards her of language disgusting and profane, which finally so aggravated her that in a moment of passion she (the prisoner) gave the blow, upon which the prosecution was based. The Court consulted, adjudged the accused guilty, and dismissed both parties, after censuring them for unlady-like conduct.

Anthony Forty, a daguerreotypist, was fined $10 for an assault upon a German female, who gave a name that sounded like Brecker Brabooth. Brecker Brabooth, it appeared, went into the saloon of the prisoner, and wanted a twenty-five-cent daguerreotype taken. Her likeness was taken, but she objected to the picture; whereupon another was taken, to which she also objected. Some words thereupon took place between her and the indignant artist, which resulted in his showing her the way down stairs, in a manner more forcible than polite.

John Smith was sent up for four months for stealing "one fancy muslin shirt" from Henry F. Woodward, of No. 25 Carmine-street.

William Laughlin and John Corrigan, carmen, were fined $15 each for an assault and battery upon a brother carman. The offence was committed in Eighth-avenue, and grew out of a dispute as to the right of way. A large number of persons who witnessed the disturbance were sworn. The prisoners paid their fine.

James Morrissey was adjudged guilty of stealing a case of liniment. Sentence, four months in the Penitentiary.

Several other cases were postponed to Tuesday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 449 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White Toilet Sets, $1; Decorated ditto, $5 75; handsome Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3; Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Silver Plated Coffee Urns, $11; Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20; Silver Plated Cake-Baskets, $2 50; Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; Silver Plated Table Forks the dozen, $4; Silver Plated Teaspoons the dozen, $1 50. The whole of our immense stock at corresponding low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLINS, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

You can save your price of subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES or *Home Journal* by buying it of us. It is very handsome and will keep ice all day. The whole of our immense stock of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, at corresponding low rates.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 2,700 of the Safes now in use.

For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES. ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

NO ONE DOUBTS IT.

On the contrary, it is a universally admitted fact that the cheapest place in this City for china, earthenware, cut and pressed glass, gas fixtures, silver-plated ware and table cutlery, is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Give them a call.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DRAPERIES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

OLD STAND CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-st. Great reduction in Spring Clothing. N. R. COLLINS & CO., are closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also their Summer suits of various kinds are on sale, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Raglans, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Call and see them.

N. R. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED."

You can save full twenty per cent. by buying China, glass, gas fixtures, silver-plated ware and table cutlery, of DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway; at least that's what everybody says, and what everybody says, according to the old maxim, must be true.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY WARE.

See COFFIN & HAYDOCK'S Peremptory sale of goods, adapted to this trade. Sale to take place on TUESDAY, June 9, at No. 38 Broad-st.

Dealers should attend this sale.

$4 TO $6 FOR BEST FRENCH CALF BOOTS with patent shanks, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 103 Nassau st., (late No. 15 Ann-st.) Best French patent leather boots, $5 to $7. Gents' shoes and gaiters, best quality, equally low.

LOVET'S WAPHENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness, removes scurf and dandruff. We sell to customers at wholesale prices, $6 per dozen. No agents. Office No. 65 Bleecker-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned—can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at the great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. ... [illegible]

FINE CUTLERY. A LARGE ASSORTMENT, ... [illegible] ... SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture ... [illegible] ... THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. ... [illegible]

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—SPERRY.—... by Rev. C. G. Fletcher, Mr. ... to Miss HESTER SPERRY, daughter of ... of this City.

GORDON—... In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, at the ... by Rev. ... Dunbar, D. D., ALEXANDER GORDON to ... QUA, all of this City.

BINMAN—SIMMES.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, ... W. BINMAN, of Washington, D. C., to Miss MARY A. SIMMES, of this City.

EDWARDS—PROUDFOOT.—... June 6, at the residence of the bride's ... by Rev. Dr. Thompson, ALEX. EDWARDS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZABETH PROUDFOOT, formerly of Newburg.

Newburg papers please copy.

GREENE—TRIPP.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. W. L. Peck, R. EDWARDS GREENE to SARAH ... TRIPP, third daughter of Charles Tripp.

[illegible]—JAGGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, according to Friends' ceremony, Geo. ... LOUISA M. JAGGER, both of the city of Brooklyn.

READ—REEVE.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. William Bannister, of Fall River, Mr. JOHN ... READ, of Detroit, to Miss JULIA A. ... daughter of Chas. F. V. Reeve, Esq., of Newburg.

WARRINER—BUEL.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Todd, SOLOMON WARRINER, Jr., of this City, to Miss HARRIET J. BUEL, of Pittsfield.

JEWETT—BLISS.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of the First Congregational Church, W. S. L. Jewett of ... and Miss MARY B., daughter of ... of Springfield.

SHEPPARD—WHITLOCK.—MERRITT—HAND.—At Janesville, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. ... KELL SHEPPARD, of Rising Sun, Ind., to Miss ... WHITLOCK, daughter of the late Wm. Whitlock, of the City of New-York. Also, by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. MYRON W. MERRITT to Miss ... HAND, both of Janesville.

BAKER—ROLPH.—At Oshawa, on Wednesday, June ..., in Christ Church, by Rev. Charles Forest, ... ville, C. E., assisted by Rev. J. A. Morris, ... roy, C. W., Rev. E. H. MASSEY BAKER, Incumbent of Pembroke, C. W., to CAROLINE H. B. ROLPH, eldest daughter of Rev. Romaine Rolph, ...

DIED.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, ELIZA TREDWELL, wife of Wm. W. Boyle, and daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth Parker, aged ... years, ... months and 19 days.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

RILEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 6, after a lingering illness, of consumption, JULIA, only daughter of Mary Riley, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Patrick, John and James, also the members and ex-members of Niagara Engine Co. No. 4, and the members of Hose Co. No. 23, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from the residence of her mother, No. 237 Sullivan st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 6, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WOOD, widow of Joseph Wood, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her son, A. S. Wood, No. ... West ... st. Her remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

BLACKLEDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, Mr. JOHN A. BLACKLEDGE, in the ... year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. Adam Blackledge, No. ... Spring-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CAHONE.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, WILLIAM CAHONE, of the late firm of Cahone, Kinney & Co.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 9th inst., at ... o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. ... relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 7, OGDEN EDWARDS, son of W. G. and H. E. Duncan, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 169 West 14th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Newburg papers please copy.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 6, BELLE GERTRUDE, infant daughter of ... and Frances J. Platt, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 314 Schermerhorn-st., third house from Hoyt, without further invitation.

LAFFERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, CORNELIA, wife of Robert R. Lafferty.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, ... of Fulton av. and Clove-road, Bedford, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Fulton av. cars pass the door.

GILBERT.—At his residence, Palisades, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday morning, June 5, WARREN GILBERT, son of the late Wm. W. Gilbert, in the ... year of his age.

WOODRUFF.—On Friday, May 29, ... Parish of St. Bernard, La., of dysentery, ... WOODRUFF, aged 54 years, a native of ... for many years a resident of the ... Louisiana.

WHY HASGRAY'S MAMMOTH STEAM PRINTING, STEREOTYPING AND ... ING Establishment become so popular and indispensable a "CITY INSTITUTION!"

BECAUSE its capacity has always been kept equal to the increasing demands of the friends in every department.

BECAUSE it is surrounded by walls and floors IMPENETRABLE TO FIRE AND FLAME, so that there may be no interruption of his customers' supplies.

BECAUSE scores of PUBLISHERS steadily task his energies and those of his compositors, ... and bindery.

BECAUSE the largest dealers in PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS and PERFUMERY, in City and country, demand from him editions of hundreds of thousands of PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS and ALMANACS, ... MILLIONS OF LABELS constantly.

BECAUSE the heaviest TOBACCONISTS order WRAPPERS from him, and TIN FOIL printed in GOLD, by the ton, and chewing and smoking papers by the cartload, with labels for barrels, boxes, ... ders, bottles and pots innumerable and indescribable.

BECAUSE Bottlers, PICKLERS and PRESERVERS of Vegetables, Fruits, Meats and Viands strive there for the mastery in the adornment of their wares, with the variegated and many-hued ... of SOAP and FANCY SOAP Chandlers—COFFEE, SPICE ... FLOUR Millers—PAPER BOX, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOK and EYE and PIN and NEEDLE Makers. Nor do they strive in vain.

BECAUSE all orders are promptly answered, for everything in the line of a PRINTER, STEREOTYPER, ... GRAVER and BINDER, on finished cuts from Type, ... Plates, Wood, Stone or Steel.

BECAUSE both his offices are ON THE STREET, and people find it VERY CONVENIENT to drop their orders at No. 3.. BROADWAY, west side, near White-st., where he keeps SPECIMENS, ... consultation, with prices. Call and see.

JOHN A. GRAY, No. ... Broadway, And Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., cor. Frankfort, ... PROOF BUILDINGS.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!! BUT GAS FIXTURES!!!

Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and ... designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but ... this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.

COLT & WHITTLESEY, No. 3.. Broadway, corner of ...

N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut Glass Globes, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SODA WATER.

The strongest and purest is drawn from Nichols' improved Apparatus, which for cheapness, portability, ease of operation, and quality of water produced, is without a rival. All kinds from $12 to $600. For sale by F. B. NICHOLS, No. 171 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUILDING SAND.

Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church pier, by carting it away. Apply on the ground.

BOURBON WHISKY FLAVORING AND ... essence; London cordial gin flavoring; Cognac brandy flavoring; extract ... oils, almonds, cinnamon, caraway, ... bergamot, lemon, cloves, ... L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane ...

DROPSY CURED.—(EVEN THE WORST cases.) A physician desirous to retire from a large practice, and still to do all the good in his power, is anxious to make known the means of cure, with ... (free of charge) the full prescription, ... all afflicted. Address P. O. BOX ..., New-York.

$4 TO $6 FOR BEST FRENCH CALF BOOTS, WITH PATENT SHANKS, MADE TO ORDER, BY A. BAKER, No. 103 NASSAU-ST. (LATE No. 15 ANN-ST.) BEST FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, $5 TO $7. GENTS' SHOES AND GAITERS, BEST QUALITY, EQUALLY LOW.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERB PAIR OF ... carriage horses, ... [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES AND ... [illegible] ... W. SIMONS.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] Selling at Six Shillings per Yard. [illegible] Also, [illegible] Marked down to $1. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL have removed from No. [illegible] Broadway to the new marble store, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL, May 5, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS. We will close out the balance of our POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS AND COLLARS At cost of Importation. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK TRAVELING CLOAKS! In Cashmeres, Linens, &c., &c., From $5 upwards. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES. The finest assortment in the City, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES. Also, another lot of FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, At $1 50. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT [illegible] LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., [illegible] AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, [illegible] GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO. No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, WITH RICH FLOUNCES, From $70 to $200, Will be opened on Monday, June 8, at prices MUCH LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED. Also, A large assortment of THREAD LACE SHAWLS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS, INFANTS' MEDALLION SETS, MEDALLION SETS, HONITON SETS, POINT LACE COLLARS, EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS, EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES, CAMBRIC AND SWISS BANDS, At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

BAREGE AND SILK TISSUE ROBES, In Rich Colors and Plain. FULL ASSORTMENT AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, Will open on MONDAY, June 8, New Styles of SUMMER CLOAKS, CAPES, BASQUES and BREAKFAST JACKETS. Just received per steamer Arabia, amongst which are [illegible]

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. At [illegible] each. As well as a great variety! Of all the finer qualities, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RIBBONS. A large lot from auction, For sale CHEAP by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES! Elegant Paris Styles.—Also, FASHIONABLE SUMMER SILKS, At 50 to 75 cents. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES. At $4 and $5. These goods are usually sold at $8 and $9, and are of THE FINEST QUALITY! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND WRAPPERS. Now on hand, and constantly receiving a full supply of mantillas and ladies' traveling wrappers, at prices that cannot fail to suit our customers. Also 3 cartons of French points just received and for sale at low prices. By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS, Of beautiful Black and White check, At $4 each. New in shape and handsome in style. Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 9, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS. A full and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT! LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS At 65 and 70 cents. Original price, 90 and 100 cents. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. SATIN STRIPE and PLAID at 5s. 6d. Heavy do. do., at 8s., worth 10s. Small checked silks, very cheap. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, Vestings, Drap d'Ete, and Fancy Summer Goods; Tailors' trimmings, &c., &c., &c. RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH KID GLOVES. 3 Cartons of superior quality KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair. Just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway.

FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling all their Spring importation of the above goods. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., &c., MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES. Lace and silk, $4 to $10. Lace Mantillas very cheap. Lace Shawls in great variety. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS, In great variety, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL THREAD MANTILLAS. Just received: an invoice of REAL FRENCH CHANTILLY MANTILLAS, At prices far below their real value. By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES. Plain Flounced Robes, $3 50, $4 and $5 50. Chintz Flounced do. $5 to $6. Grenadine Robes very cheap. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, Stair Carpetings, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c. LARGE VARIETY, CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

TRAVELING DRESS AND CLOAKS. A quantity of materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c., &c., At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS, New in shape and beautiful in quality, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK, At $5 each. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS. [illegible] GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

The New-York [illegible] Establishment, [illegible]

HAVING [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

STELLA SHAWLS, CRAPE SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS. [illegible] Real Canton Crape Shawls, cheap. An endless variety Stella Shawls, &c. [illegible] 30s. and $3. 100 Palm-leaf Shawls, two yards square, $7. 170 Palm-leaf, all wool, $5, worth $8. Ladies, call early, before the bargains are gone. ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., Once Price only. 3 doors from Monroe.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Just received, 20 cases more of those Ladies' Grass Linen and Cambric H'dk'fs at $1 5) doz. 2,000 doz. ¾ French Grass Linen do. from $2 to $6 doz. 200 doz. Gents' white and colored border H'dk'fs from 18c. to 75c. each. Also, a few more of those Emb'd H'dk'fs at 75c. each. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF DRY GOODS. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down the prices of their goods in order to clear out the entire stock by July 4, when business will be suspended to rebuild their Canal-st. store. Lawns, Organdies, Silks, Bareges, Challies, Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, &c. No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

BANDS—BANDS—BANDS—BANDS. A lot of French Work Cambric Bands, suitable for Basques, closing out below cost. Do. do. in Mull, Jaconet and Swiss, 4 yards long, from 25 cts. to $1 75 per yard. Swiss and Jaconet Bands, from 25 cts. to 75 cts. each Band. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. No. 551 Broadway.

2,000 yards fine Black Bareges	25 cents per yard.
2,500 yards Superfine Bareges	31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards Crape Marets	31 cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Barege de Laines	13 cents per yard.
5,000 yards very fine Lawns	12½ cents per yard.

[Warranted fast colors.]

600 very handsome Robes..........$2 per robe. [Warranted fast colors.] 400 very handsome Organdie Robes..........$2 50 per robe. [Warranted fast colors.] N. B.—One case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

1,000 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES. Just received, per steamer, 1,000 Flounced Barege Robes, At the following prices:

200 robes at	$5
200 robes at	7
250 chintz colors	9
150 satin plaid colors	10
100 splendid high color	12
100 magnificent high color	14

Ladies, examine these goods before you buy your BAREGE ROBES. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!! G. B. WILLIAMS will have ready for inspection on Monday, June 8, An invoice of MAGNIFICENT BAREGE ROBES, Beyond all doubt The handsomest assortment in this market, At very reasonable prices. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!! We beg to call attention to our Rich and choice selection of MANTILLAS, Which we offer as cheap if not cheaper than any other house in the City. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

10,000 YARDS MORE OF ENGLISH JACONETS, At 12½c. per yard, worth 18¾c., The same as we had some time ago, and were Sold out in a few days. Colors perfectly fast. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS. Will open on Monday, June 8. 5 CASES BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS. These goods are very desirable Summer traveling dresses and dusters. Price 18¾c. per yard. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS and traveling dresses, Black and white Chine D'Ete, at 25 cents per yard. Ten cases for sale at retail. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an immense stock of the above desirable goods, in all widths and qualities. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, For traveling cloaks and dresses, At 37½ cents per yard. Three more cases for sale this week, at retail, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. Irish, English, and French Poplins and Poplinets; also, several new materials, very desirable, at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES. 5,000 yards black and white check, at 18 cents per yard, on sale this week at retail, At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

AT NO. 79 TWELFTH-STREET.—A FEW steps from 4th-av. and Broadway, can be had a front or back room, or both, with every convenience, in an unexceptionable house and location, and with or without board. Terms reasonable to parties of respectability desirous of all the comforts of a genteel home.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices. Lace muslin curtains from auction. Brocatels, satins, de laines, curtain materials, paper hangings, decorations and upholstery goods, cornices, bands, pins, &c., at great bargains. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

PARISIAN AND AMERICAN MILLINERY, No. 151 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Mrs. HEILBUTH, grateful for past favors, respectfully announces that in consequence of the advanced season, she will offer the balance of her stock of rich Summer Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., at cost. Strangers visiting the City will do well to call previous to purchasing. No. 151 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MISS ROSA CONIGAL—WHO HAS BEEN many years in Madame Malherbe's Millinery establishment in the capacity of saleswoman and new successor to Misses Atkinson and Mathers, solicits the patronage of the ladies and hopes they will favor her with a call to her new show room, No. 510 Broadway, which she will open on TUESDAY, June 9, 1857.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH. STRAW AND LACE BONNETS, *MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,* FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH, AT No. 318 BROADWAY, Corner of Pearl st., HOMER & KETCHUM. P. S.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS by the case or dozen.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY. Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware. SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 47 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-face type, at the lowest rates.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible] in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business, and is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; will go in the country; has good references. Also, by a Scotchman and his wife; he can act as farmer and gardener, or coachman; his wife is a neat nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; and by an Englishman, who is competent to go as watchman or porter; his wife is a very good laundress; can suit any gentleman to do up his linen. Any person requiring such help, by applying at No. 271 Bowery, can be well suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE AND excellent selection of Protestant help of different nations. Also, over 200 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, laundresses, waitresses and children's nurses, suitable for gentlemen's families or Summer boarding-houses. References of servants procured direct from former employers at the Brooklyn Female Employment Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the City, or a short distance in the country; one as cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small genteel family, does up linen in style—wages $7; the other as chambermaid and nurse, does plain neat sewing, works for a lady and child, is quick at the needle, no objection to a lady who boards, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork; is a thorough plain cook, washes and irons in first-rate style; studies the interest of her employers and tries to please; can furnish good reference; will go in the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 209 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, highly recommended girl, as thorough cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties well; is perfectly neat and willing. Also, by a very experienced girl, of a kind and obliging disposition, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; would like to go with a family in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, one as cook or would cook, wash and iron, bakes good bread, pies, cakes, &c.; is a very superior laundress. The other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse or nurse and plain seamstress; both have good City reference. Call or address No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time; best reference given in New-York City. Address G. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting, and can give the best of City references. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Address No. 77 East 18th-st., near 4th-av. Call on Monday, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well; is a good and careful driver, and willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference: no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN LADY OF SUPERIOR acquirements wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach French and music. Most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

WANTED.—WAITING FOR SITUATIONS AT the office of the American Industrial Association, 67 Greenwich-st., a respectable farmer and wife, (Protestant), no family; an English gardener, wife and three children. A number of domestics. Hall entrance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 233 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to finish his trade at upholstering, or would accept a situation as porter in a store. Address A. W., No. 112 Prince-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 Amity-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH girl, with good City reference, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery. No objection to go in the country.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER, RECENTLY admitted to the bar, wants a situation as head clerk. The best of references given. Address E. G., *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, to go a short distance in the country, for the Summer. A Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday, at No. 84 10th-st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Office, a Young Man for an Express Office, a Clerk for a Shipping Office, two Porters for stores, and three Salesmen for dry goods stores. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; one who has a good New-York State or near by trade. Address Box No. 3,361 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN A PROTESTANT church in South Brooklyn. Quartette choir. Morning and evening service. Salary $50. Address, B. M., box No. 342 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO attend in an office; one residing on the east side of the City preferred. References required. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 366 South-st.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, ALSO A CHAIR maker; constant employment for steady workmen. Apply to S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—100 MINERS. APPLY TO GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, German, music, and the common English branches of education, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. References can be given. Address GOVERNESS, M., *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 81 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant rooms and board with a private family in the village of Hempstead, L. I. Application may be made to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A room and partial board, for a young man, not further from Fulton Ferry than the City Hall. A private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address R. E., Box 1,316 *New-York Post Office, stating location and terms.*

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—IN A French family, where they will have the opportunity to continue their studies, and to learn the French language. Terms $10 a month. Music taught, if required. Apply to the Professor of French, 4th-av., west side, near 90th-st., Yorkville.

FRENCH BOARD.—THREE SPACIOUS rooms with pantries, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, to single gents or families. Tuition in French gratis. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 48 7th-av., south west corner of 14th-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PARTY OF four or six gentlemen may obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with every desirable convenience. A suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family; also, two single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—To let to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating, having croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 15 BOND STREET.—TWO LARGE rooms and one small, with large pantries and closets and wardrobes, on one floor, to two or three gentlemen, —partial board if required—reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, [illegible] ANDREW MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 6 o'clock evening train and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine hunting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $5 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of engaging rooms can do so by addressing a line to the subscriber. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL. CHAS. STRINGER.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $116 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institute, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City mastery with the healthfulness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. Bassoca.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE.—A GENTLEMAN, accustomed to travel, who leaves per steamer of the 24th June, for England, Ireland, Scotland, the Rhine, Switzerland and France, returning early in September, would take charge of three young gentlemen. The best of references given and required. For particulars, or an interview, address TRIP TO EUROPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post-Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to train all stiffness or trembling out of any hand, and give a rapid business style, unequaled in beauty and finish. Three $5 seats just vacated. Also three $10 seats for book-keeping. Apply this day or evening.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., Corner of 21st-st., New-York, Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms, FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—SECOND-HAND AND new pianos at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6¾-octave Gilbert Æolian Piano, price when new $400, will be sold for $260; one do. 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $60, and one for $80; one Wm. Miller 6¾-octave, new, price $275, will be sold for $170; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $215, for $250; one do. new, $350, for $275; one Horace Waters 7-octave, richly carved case, pearl keys, &c., price $650, will be sold low; call and see it. Also a $700 Chickering Piano for $500.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A DECIDED bargain; price $170; a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, originally cost $500, has been used carefully; the owner has no further use for it; has round corners carved lyre and music desk, and made in the best manner by well-known makers of this City. Apply at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY GOOD SECOND hand pianos very low, $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200. A Chickering 7-octave, round corners, 3 months used, cost $400, will be sold for $300. New pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, marble building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of PIANO-FORTES, upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS to let at LOW PRICES.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave Rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers and warranted cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $260. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 28,) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 462, 454 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber-Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 386 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE —*Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated,* from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages, or an interest in a good paying business. References will be given and required. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 342, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A THOROUGHLY-established marble manufacturing concern, sold only on account of the ill health of the owner. For further particulars, address or apply to C. HOPKINS & CO., Commercial Registry, No. 9 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE and well-established cash business, in one of the best business localities in Brooklyn. To a suitable person of good qualifications, this is an excellent opportunity to make money. Apply for particulars to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXTURES of a wholesale and retail confectionery; an old-established stand; good reason given for selling out. Inquire at No. 185½ Division-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THE WEST side of town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade; well stocked and doing a first-rate business; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. [illegible] Washington-st., corner Harrison.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

[illegible] P. W. BISHOP.

FOR [illegible]—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied [illegible] factory, in 12th-st. [illegible] Avenue C, [illegible] by 103 deep; brick factory, [illegible] steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements, from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO, SIX LOTS OF land as follows: [illegible] the latter 7 miles from [illegible] Part payable in cash, the balance payable in three yearly instalments. Apply to ROCHE, No. [illegible] or to W. H. HOLLY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Hickory-st., free from encumbrance, and 7 on Quincy-st., having a mortgage of $1,300, 4 years to run; the lots are finely located, near Ralph and Division avs., Brooklyn. Apply to [illegible], No. 240 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 175 LOTS ON SIXTH AND 7th avs., 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 140th and 141st sts., and Harlem River, in one parcel. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 229 West 14th-st., in good order, would be let extremely low; also, the large four-story and dwelling, corner of 8th-av. and 31st-st., the business part of the avenue, would be let very cheap; also, No. 10 41st-st., now put in complete order, would be let at $600, bath, gas, &c.; also, a fine three-story stone-front house in 44th-st., near Broadway, would be let at $700; also, No. 12 Lamartine-place, a fine house, modern improvements, would be let very cheap; also, No. 183 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., would be let at the rate of $225. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown-stone basement house, *with gas fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls, 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry,* one block east of Fulton-st., No. 37 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VEGHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A DESIRABLE Cottage House, two story, 36x28, containing 14 rooms; large garden with every variety of fruit, finely shaded with large trees, shrubbery, &c., together with 3 or 14 acres of land; is accessible every hour by boats and stages. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. C. MALEBY, No. 18 Wall.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT STORE NO. 50 Catharine-st., 63x14, with shelving, drawers, gas-fixtures, &c., complete; suitable for a boot and shoe store, clothing, books, fancy goods, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. P. HUBBARD, Agent, No. 2 basement Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 126 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., newly papered, painted, &c.; has gas, baths, marble mantels, range, &c., all in complete order; will be let to May next for $400, or to Feb. 1 at same rate. Apply on the premises to J. KELLY, or RAY BROTHERS, No. 3 Dey-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in 12th-st., near Broadway; the advertiser would take a part of the rent in board—$1,000—or would let a part of the house furnished for about $700. References exchanged. Inquire at the Union Square, Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY and basement house No. 41 [illegible]-st., in perfect order, with all the improvements; also, the large carpenter-shop No. 33 Horatio-st., 70 by 30 feet, three stories. Inquire of R. McCLELLAND, No. 110 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 112 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 172 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE NO. 296 SACKETT-st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or to O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. Rent low.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—NO. 28 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, WITH or without the furniture. Apply to JOSEPH HAWKINS, No. 112 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKSHOP, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 96 East 19th-st. Price moderate.

$650.—TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE and store corner of Division and Bedford sts. The best location in Williamsburg for a genteel drug store. Also, the parts of several houses to let, suitable for small genteel families and within 4 blocks of the new ferry. Inquire of C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14, or to JOHN HIPWELL, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Pavilion House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET, At low rates, At No. 135 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

SCHWAN, HOMAN & CO., IMPORTERS of SWEDISH LEECHES, have removed from No. 307 Pearl-st. to 46 Beekman-st., 2d door below Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co. They have just received a new lot of excellent Leeches.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUFACTURERS of musquito netting, foundation muslins, *book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand,* No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS! LAND WARRANTS! —10,000 acres wanted, for which good unincumbered lots, in this City and Brooklyn, with some cash, will be given. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS. HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED. 300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, feverfews, dahlias, fuchsias, and all sorts of bedding-out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 10 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. B. MENDUM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FAST AND STYLISH, A PAIR OF bay Morgan horses, just arrived from the North. Can be seen for one day at HARSON'S Stable, No. [illegible] near University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible] two story [illegible] boarding [illegible] abundance of fruit [illegible] Long Island Sound [illegible] and New-London [illegible] vicinity of good schools and churches. For further particulars apply to A. BOYNTON, No. 60 [illegible] New-York, or to J. BOYNTON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] The soil and water excellent [illegible] DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. [illegible] ANGELL & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most beautiful and valuable residences in Westchester County, facing Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to SEWELL T. DODGE, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 5 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, one mile above the bridge at Newark, N. J. On the premises are a small dwelling-house, carriage-house, with stabling for 4 horses; cow-house and ice-house, [illegible] in the Fall, and [illegible] fruit; a small grove of forest-trees, a spring of never failing soft water, and a well of excellent water near the house. The situation is free from sickness, and one of the most beautiful in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire at No. 66 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] country seats on the banks of the Hudson River, lying adjoining in the most pleasant part of Sing Sing, commanding land and river views [illegible] are similar, just finished in [illegible] style, with every convenience and complete. Grounds consist of three acres to each, with privilege of more land if wanted, fine lawn, fruit and forest trees, &c., carriage houses and other outbuildings. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For full particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. [illegible] Broadway; or DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 18 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 [illegible] Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

CROTON LAKE—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton *Lake, with 3 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 3½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at New-Castle;* will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 5 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late C. MAURAY, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 30x40; a stable, &c., and 22 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. [illegible] st., up stairs, from 11 to [illegible] o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully located, fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, 300 yards from depot. These properties are worthy the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

HUDSON RIVER—TELLER'S POINT—FOR SALE—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the River, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson; in possession of the original proprietors. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are [illegible] acres of land, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 19 and 21 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible] $2,000 cash, valuable property [illegible] will be given in exchange for [illegible] estate in this City or Brooklyn [illegible] on bond and mortgage. Inquire of [illegible] ANT, Jr., No. 58 William-st.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLINS, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—PRICE $[illegible], THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 11 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 12 [illegible]

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 6 Warren-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 11 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 45 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 3 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 94 ACRES, WORTHY attention; those who wish pleasant and every way desirable location, at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from City by Central Railroad, New Jersey, 3 times daily to and fro, 18 acres heavy wood, plenty choice fruit, large lawn, shade trees, every convenience, and will sell or exchange on reasonable terms. Call on C. A. LEVERIDGE, at above place. Persons desiring an excellent home will do well to give this attention. Please call this week for direction.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING [illegible] ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from [illegible] Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing. [illegible] arable, meadow and pasture land; [illegible] acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 421 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 87 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED FOR a model farm on Long Island, [illegible] miles from New-York, containing 50 acres in the very highest state of cultivation, large house, barn and outbuildings in complete order, beautiful locust, oak, hickory and chestnut *timber, fruit and pure water. Terms easy. Apply to E.* A. BUNCE, No. 323 Broadway, room No. 5.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 169 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in the City or vicinity, 400 acres of land in Milwaukee County, Wis., 13 miles from Green Bay, No. 1 heavy pine timber, 240 acres, 12 miles from La Crosse, 1½ miles from Depot on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to G. F. HOLMES, No. 20 6th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS, *DISTILLED FROM COAL.* *Secured by Letters Patent.*

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and dealers as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.; the Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 75 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCHER, No. 187 [illegible]-st.; E. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTENS, *General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,* No. 24 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, certificates, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depot No. 424 Broadway. Beware of [illegible] Beware of counterfeits.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 8, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$7,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
20,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Fund) Bonds.
25,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Western Vermont Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
400 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
[illegible] shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. $100 each
10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (new stock)....$100 each
[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express....$100 each
200 shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. (R. D.)....$50 each
10 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad....$100 each
10 shares North American Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
[illegible] shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co....$20 each
[illegible] shares Home Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
[illegible] shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co....$100 each
[illegible] shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co....$25 each
[illegible] shares North River Bank....$50 each
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank....$25 each
[illegible] shares Nassau Bank....$100 each
[illegible] shares Atlantic Bank....$100 each
[illegible] shares Chadwick Patent Leather Man. Co....$100 each
[illegible] shares American Plate Glass Co....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 11.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY carved rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood magnificent piano-forte, round corners, carved legs and [illegible]; [illegible] in use but a very short time; [illegible] rich satin brocatel, large and costly French and French China vases, richly decorated, [illegible] oil-paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, [illegible], at the residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible], a few doors from 7th-av. I will sell as above all the furniture, mostly made up to order, viz.: One splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with [illegible], in use but a short time; two [illegible] two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about two hundred yards of Royal velvet carpets; also, three-ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish [illegible], reception do., rosewood marble-top [illegible] tables; secretary bookcase, costly [illegible] parian and bisque vases and mantel ornaments; chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofa chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, [illegible] mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c., dining-room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glass silver plate; also, a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas-fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful carmen will attend the sale to pack and ship goods. By order of T. W. CARROLL.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURNITURE, AUBUSSON AND IMPERIAL CARPETS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, at No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of very elegant carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, do. in green and gold reps, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, mahogany suites in plush and hair cloth, black walnut and rosewood hall chairs, easy chairs in Morocco, covered rosewood arm chairs in brocatel, drab and gold [illegible] suites, marble top, elegant carved rosewood [illegible] tables, mahogany and rosewood etageres, bookrack, oak extension dining table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstand, lace and brocatel window-curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegantly-carved ornamental chandeliers, mirrors, gilt-framed mantel and pier-glasses, elegant Axminster, royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair-rods, China, glass and earthenware. Also, an elegant buhl gold piano, heavy, ormolu mountings, [illegible] made by Van Overberg, Paris, and cost $1,500. Also, one rosewood piano, by Chickering; one by Grovesteen & Truslow, and 2 mahogany do., all of superior tone and finish.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, &c. J. L. SMITH will sell, TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock at the residence No. [illegible] West 14th-st., near 7th-av., to highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture in said house, consisting of Royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in silk and satin plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French-plate glass doors and backs, superior oil paintings by distinguished artists; French-plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte, with solid pearl keys, rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly-polished extension dining table, 16 feet; China ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hat stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship goods, if wanted.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 15 Park-row.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) June 9, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and embraces every conceivable description of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval glasses, Dresden China vases, rich mantel decorations, fine oil paintings and engravings, etageres, centre and pier tables, three solid rosewood parlor suites, a superb four-round seven-octave rosewood-cased piano-forte, stool and cover, embroidered lace window drapery, fine curled hair mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c.; together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty usually belonging to a well-furnished house. Sale positive rain or shine. Catalogues now ready and at the house. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10½ o'clock, all the contents of an elegantly-furnished private residence, No. 109 East 14th-st., consisting of a large quantity of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, solid rosewood suites in brocatel, rich tapestry, Brussels carpets and rugs, elegant French plate pier-glasses, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and side tables, mantel ornaments, oil paintings, engravings, easy and reception chairs, window drapery, gas chandeliers, bookcases and secretary, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, chairs, pure hair mattresses and bedding, together with dining-room and kitchen furniture; the furniture of a family removing from the City. Terms cash, bankable money. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on Monday at the auctioneer's room, No. 1 North William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb pair dark bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, can trot with a carriage in less than 3½ minutes, weigh 2,600 lbs., very stylish drivers, perfectly gentle and kind, and warranted in every particular—probably no finer pair of horses for family use has been offered by auction in many years. Also, a splendid gray horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, long mane and tail, sound and kind, can trot the mile inside of 3 minutes. Can be seen at No. 83 3d-av., cor. 12th-st., at J. Dearborn's stable. Also, a full-blooded Abdallah brown colt, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, speed and kind in all harness, and cannot be surpassed for a saddle horse, and is a very stylish driver. Also, a nice road-wagon, built by one of the best City makers, nearly new; set of silver-mounted harness, cost $65.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chestnut avs., Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.
Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers. Store No. 31 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT CELLAR NO. 13 Washington Market, THIS DAY, June 8, at one o'clock P. M., will be sold the following goods, by SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.
100 tierces and barrels of pickled salmon,
50 barrels mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2,
50 barrels of herrings and shad, lot of white fish, pickled codfish, empty barrels, 3 chests young hyson tea, &c. Sold by order of the assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 84 Johnson, corner of Adams-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, walnut French bedsteads, washstands, lounge, mahogany parlor suite in crimson, window shades, crockery, &c., in good order.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS IN PARIS. 30,000 VOLUMES.—Notice is hereby given that the celebrated, extensive and valuable library of M. LIBRI having been restored to him by the French Government, the same will be sold by auction in Paris on THURSDAY, July 2, and 21 following days. The collection of books in Mathematical Science, Italian Literature, (including civil, political, and religious history,) is of European renown; and to these classes are added many valuable books in the various departments of theology, jurisprudence, general history and belles-lettres. The attention of the Directors of Public Libraries is particularly invited to this announcement. Commissions may be addressed to either of the following booksellers in Paris, Hector Bossange, Delisle, V. Tilliard, Potier, or Techener, either direct or through Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, New-York, where catalogues may be seen.

AUCTION—THIS EVENING, BY A. E. SHAW, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 239½ Broadway, Gentlemen's white and fancy shirts, Merino Lisle thread cotton shirts and drawers, ties, collars, hosiery, gloves, porte-monnaies, combs, pocketbooks, also, straw hats, caps, ladies' basques, parasols, collars, hosiery. Sale positive, in lots to suit, [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the whole of the well-known Stewart property, divided into three large plots, and which can be advantageously sub-divided by gentlemen desirous of securing a homestead into parcels of six or ten lots, being near the depot and within 45 minutes of Chambers-st. An early inspection of the ground before the sale is advisable, as it is the most desirable part of the City for fine residences. Call at the office of the Auctioneers for maps. The sale is ordered to be positive, and a large portion of the money can remain for a term of years.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, CAMELIAS, EVERGREENS, &c. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their store, No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Monday,) a choice collection of standard and dwarf roses, camelias, moss, running and perpetual roses, double and single carnations, verbenas, sweet briar, &c., from the nursery of Mr. W. Wilson, West Broadway and Astoria, L. I.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, without reserve, (to close consignments,) of all kinds crockery, glass, China, &c., &c., by J. & H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a rare opportunity. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive, rain or shine.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c.	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 30 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.
WM. ALEX SMITH. } New-York.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad is now so near completed as to give the bonds of that Company a firm and positive value. The line of the road is graded, the tunnels all driven through, the piers of the bridges over the Ohio and Monongahela in rapid progress; the iron is purchased and being delivered, and it is estimated that the Road will be in running order and connect the Pennsylvania Central Road with roads through Ohio to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the 1st November.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Road is therefore the connecting link of the great Eastern and Western lines, and must be the means of transit between them of the through Western and Eastern business, while its location through one of the most populous districts, and having at each terminus a large manufacturing city, will give to it an unusually heavy local trade, which alone would pay a dividend upon its cost.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have leased this road for twenty years, with the privilege of renewal for a like period. By the terms of the lease they are bound to keep the road and bridges in perfect preservation during its term,—to reserve forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, from which is to be paid the interest on the bonds of the Company; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to deposit the amount of interest as the semi-annual coupons mature at their place of payment on or before the date of their maturity. This is a reliable guarantee for the prompt and permanent payment of its interest which few, if any other companies, can offer for their bonds.

The local importance of the road may be estimated by the amount of stock subscriptions:

The Corporation of the city of Pittsburg subscribed to	$350,000
The County of Allegheny to	500,000
Individuals to	450,000
Making of paid stock subscriptions	$1,300,000

Which have been judiciously expended in construction of the road bed.

The first Mortgage bonds amount to $1,000,000. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, and bear coupons at the rate of 7 per cent., payable first days of August and February, at the Nassau Bank in the City of New-York.

Thomas McElrath, Esq., President of said Bank, is Trustee for the mortgage and bonds.

The following statement, by the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, evidences the value of these securities:

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1857.

That provision of the lease which binds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to reserve forty per cent. of the receipts of the road and deposit the same at the maturity of the coupons for their payment, gives a guarantee to the holders that their demands will be promptly met.
(Signed) J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

Possessing as these bonds do an absolute intrinsic value derived from the local importance and business of the road, and having this value so largely increased under the guarantee which is secured by the conditions of the lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, they offer unusual inducements to capitalists, as well as to those who wish smaller investments of a permanent and fixed value. $200,000 of the bonds have been disposed of at par. Offers will be received for $800,000 of the remainder by R. W. LATHAM, President, at No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee. D. D. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class improved City property, or on good stocks, and Bonds for short periods. Interest 7 per cent.
WM. WARD,
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 26 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 16, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 68 Warren-st. C. G. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Building, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Richard F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. O. Kingsland,	John V. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
E. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Gerdt,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hogue,	Jonathan Gourd,
J. R. Lalene,	Geo. E. Sherwood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles E. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Verdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Bean,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	James Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. T. Mott,	Jas. G. Gerrett,	Geo. C. Parsons,
John Haley,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	F. H. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Elwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	F. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Elwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Martin Lawrence,	Elwd. Cromwell,
Geo. P. Grinnell,	John Bean,	Matthew Mitchell,
J. M. Whitlock,	L. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Bailey,
Geo. M. Boyer,	F. W. Cotter,	F. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David R. Kessler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., June 2, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	R. H. Van Anken,
Samuel Perry,	R. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
	William A. Keeler.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER—GEORGE FLOTO against CONRAD HEISTERMAN and MARIE BERTON, his wife, defendants. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of Whiteplains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.
STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CRAIN,
mh30-law10wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th day of March, 1857.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 80 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 6, 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 126 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.
ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR,
d29-law6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8 law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Poplar-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.
d22-law6mM* MARY ELING, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 101 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. Dated December 6, 1856.
d8 law6mM* HUGH N. CAMP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 249 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 25th day of April, 1857.
ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. B. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 295 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.
ja19-law6mM* WILLIAM E. HAWS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.
mh9-law6mM*

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Buffalo and Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest, and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York [illegible] and 6 P. M.; 12 M.; [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.30 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:
Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¼, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, *via* Bay Ridge at 8½ and 10½, A. M., 12½, 2½, 4½, and 6½, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.
Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 35; 100 tickets, $4 50.
Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue; 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Cauldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.
THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 5 cents.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,315 tons, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Pilot Commissioners, held June 2, 1857, it was unanimous *Resolved*, That the pilotage ground of the port of New-York be deemed to be west of a line drawn in the shortest direction from Fire Island Light to that of Barnegat Light; which line will run S. W. ¾ S., and N. E. ¾ N.; and that west of that line, vessels subject to pilotage must take the first pilot offering his services, or pay the pilotage. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 5, 1857.
NOTICE.—IMPORTERS HAVING GOODS IN bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption, on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed. (Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,221 tons burthen,
INDIANA, Capt. BARNES, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 8
CANADA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail New Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July, ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin....$130 | Second cabin....$75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 9 and 9½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 24th June.
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

THE FIRST-CLASS PADDLE-WHEEL United States Mail steamship ARIEL will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen on SATURDAY, June 13. For freight or passage, apply to D. RONANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—Weekly United States Line. The magnificent steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamer from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Pilatka $32.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 260 Broadway, corner of White-st.
ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
New-York, May 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firms of BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, of New York, and BALD, COUSLAND & CO., of Philadelphia. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of BALD, COUSLAND & CO., in New-York and Philadelphia, at the offices of the late firms. ALBERT G. GOODALL is this day admitted to an interest in said firm.
June 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm.
P. STRACHAN,
New-York, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable REMEDY combines in itself the properties of an Anti-[illegible], a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved an alterative, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to taint the constitution.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!
It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhoea, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,
gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, [illegible] remedy at once.
The [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
The natural [illegible] of the body,
[illegible].
BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.
HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used by [illegible] hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, that the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.
The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.
See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.
It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. V. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted).
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
157, No. 157 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not interfere with attention to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 9 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of [illegible], and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally unfailing results. [illegible] all ye that have been [illegible], that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 98 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature extinction, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this marvelous malady, together with the treatment, are described; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and diagrams. With a supplement on gonorrhoea, syphilis, &c. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of his. The most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and wash out the [illegible] of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of [illegible] Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHERMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAPER.) This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 108 Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 184 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 514 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 66 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DENTISTRY.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 282 AND 284 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $3 per tooth; silver $2.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, where full information will be given. By order of the Board.
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR refurnishing Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., VIIIth Ward, until 18th instant, 3 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk to the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The officers reserve the right to reject any or all the bids upon consideration.
DAVID A. FOWLER, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
SAM'L J. MONTGOMERY, JAS. S. BURNTON,
Committee on Repairs.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grand Lodge F. and A. M.

The fourth day's proceedings were devoted to the discussion of the articles of union. The following Grand Officers were elected:

Grand Master—R. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., Penn-Yan.

Deputy Grand Master—R. W. Robert Macoy, New-York.

Senior Grand Warden—R. W. Ezra H. Austin, Buffalo.

Grand Secretary—R. W. James M. Austin, New-York.

Grand Treasurer—R. W. Charles L. Church, New-York.

Grand Chaplains—R. W. and Rev. Salem Town, LL. D., Aurora; John Gray, West Point; R. L. Schoonmaker, Vischer's Ferry; and H. C. Vosburgh, Rome.

Grand Lecturer—R. W. Wm. H. Drew, Buffalo.

Grand Pursuivant—W. D. H. Van Sick, New-York.

Grand Tyler—W. Sewell Fisk, New-York.

The officers were, with one or two exceptions, re-elected.

At 7 o'clock the Grand Lodge reassembled and proceeded to Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, to do honor to the memory of the late Dr. Kane.

Masonic Exercises in Memory of Dr. Kane.—Quite a large audience assembled Friday evening in Dr. Chapin's Church, to listen to an address and other demonstrations in honor of the late Dr. Kane, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The members of the Grand Lodge in regalia, were seated on the platform beneath the pulpit, and in front of them was a bust of Dr. Kane placed on a table. After a voluntary on the organ, a funeral dirge by the band present, prayer, and the singing of an appropriate ode by several ladies and gentlemen, an address was delivered by John L. Lewis, Jr., M. W. Grand Master, who also read letters from a number of eminent members invited to be present, among whom were Commodores Perry and Stewart, Lieut. Maury and N. P. Willis. A funeral hymn written for the occasion by Geo. P. Morris, was then sung by the choir. The eulogium on Dr. Kane was then pronounced by Hon. R. W. Andrews, who reviewed the history of his subject from early life to the close of his career, and concluded with an eloquent tribute to his personal worth and valuable contributions to science.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
G. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

"Ups and Downs of New-York Life, or City Revelations," is the title of a new local drama, by G. L. Aiken, which is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night. Those that have witnessed the rehearsals speak highly of it. The glorious pantomime of the "Magic Pills" is also to be revived and performed with it, and to this will be added the thrilling drama of the "Maniac Lover." Such an [illegible] will of course attract a large audience. Wednesday, also, is to be a grand gala day—two performances, afternoon and evening, as a complimentary testimonial to Manager A. H. Purdy, on which occasion the Ledger story dramatized, "The Wild Knight," and a pantomime, are to be performed in the afternoon, for the accommodation of ladies.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—When all other medicines, had even a Southern climate, have failed to relieve Pulmonary disease and Scrofula, this inestimable tonic and disinfectant works a cure. Kemp's Worm Pastilles are a sovereign remedy for Worms in the tempting shape of a confection. They are devoid of any mineral substance. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all Druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 38c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

As a Medicine—As a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood and a help in age, there is nothing like Charles' London Cordial Gin, the only genuine London Gin in the market. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers & Raymond, (late Rogers & Co.,) open the Summer season with a stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing, of unusual magnitude, and intend always to keep even with the market in the freshness of their styles, and below it in price. Call at the warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and see the Summer fashions.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

[Advertisement.]

Milliners in the country who wish to give tone to the Summer stock will find the Paris pattern bonnets, straw goods, ribbons, dress caps and opera head garniture, &c., at Wilde's extensive Millinery Warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, unequaled in the City as regards style, and also in the extreme moderation of the prices.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Excise Law in Brooklyn — Discharge of Prisoners.—The Excise Law, if not openly violated in Brooklyn, is certainly not fully enforced. To give one case out of many, on the 2d inst. Thos. Judge was convicted of drunkenness before a Magistrate, and refusing to pay a fine of $10, he was sentenced to imprisonment for one day in the County Jail. But Judge did not even have to suffer this short imprisonment. He was discharged by the County Judge on the day of imprisonment. The Judge was equally kind in the following matter: On the 1st inst. John Baker, was convicted before Justice Cornell on two charges preferred against him for assault and battery. In one case he was sentenced to $5 fine and five days' imprisonment, and in the other, to $5 fine and 10 days' imprisonment. This prisoner was also discharged the day of his conviction, by the County Judge.

Fire in Brooklyn.—A fire broke out in building No. 158 Union-avenue, owned and occupied by Hardy & Brown, about 9 o'clock Saturday morning last, which was quickly destroyed. The fire spread to the following property: No. 156, same owners, partially consumed; No. 154, dwelling of Walter Childs, partially consumed; No. 160, John Baylis' blacksmith shop, entirely destroyed; dwelling No. 5 Devoe-street, owned by John Baylis, partially destroyed; No. 7 same street, occupied by Sarah Dickinson, slightly damaged.

Losses.—Hardy & Brown's $3,500, partially insured; John Baylis, $1,000, partially insured; Walter Childs, $800, insured.

By the new L. I. Railroad arrangements, persons can take the 9 o'clock A. M. train, at South Ferry depôt, and go east 60 miles, and return the same day. The morning and evening trains to Riverhead give the people of the Island an opportunity of visiting the city and returning daily. Besides, communication is opened by the steamboat Cataline between Greenport, New-London, Stonington, and Norwich, to connect with the railroad at Greenport.

Hay in Bonded Warehouses.

New-York, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few weeks since, through the instrumentality of the Insurance companies, it was discovered that about thirty thousand dollars worth of sugar *in bond* had been placed on storage in Ford's store, No. 8 Brooklyn, which is *not a Bonded Warehouse.*

Since the fire of day before yesterday, the fact has been developed that hay is allowed on storage in bonded stores—some fifty or more bales being in this store of Baxter's.

A survey of Thompson's stores in Brooklyn made by one of the Insurance Surveyors this morning brings to light the fact that there are on storage in two of his bonded warehouses some fifteen hundred bundles of hay. Do the United States Revenue laws admit of such a construction that this is right? If not, what officer in the Custom House is responsible for it, and *upon what terms did he assume the responsibility?*

These are questions which many interested parties would be pleased to see answered.

Fatal Fluid Accident—Suicide.—On Thursday last, a girl 12 years of age, daughter of George Hall, (no relation to Ex-Mayor Hall,) residing at No. 85 Gold-street, in filling a fluid lamp while the wick was on fire, was so badly burned that she died on Saturday evening in the Brooklyn City Hospital, to which place she was conveyed immediately after the accident. The mother upon hearing of the death of her child took an over-dose of laudanum and died early yesterday morning from its effects.

NEW-JERSEY.

Unfortunate Locomotive.—The locomotive *Governor Southard* of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, which ran into the draw-bridge at the Hackensack and was sunk, had just been repaired on Wednesday, and was fired up, ran out upon the turn table and back again. The water was then blown out of her and the fires extinguished in the furnace, but they rekindled and burnt her entirely out.

The Dog Law.—Mayor Westcott, of Jersey City, has issued his proclamation prohibiting the running at large of unmuzzled dogs from Saturday, (June 6) until the first day of November next, in Jersey City.

Out-door Relief.—The Overseer of the Poor of Jersey City has suspended all out-door relief for the poor since June 4th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 6.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92	100	Reading R.R....b60	79¾
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	60	200	do.........b60	79¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s	86	900	do..........c	79¾
3,000	E.RR.Cnv.Bs.'71	55	400	do..........b3	79¾
6,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	75	300	do............	79
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	71½	200	do........b60	79
10,000	Ill. Cent. RR bs.	90	200	do........b60	79
1,000	L.E.&W. 1st M.bs	50	200	do............	78¾
3,000	Ga.&Chi 2d M.bs	78½	200	do.........nw	78¾
15	B'k of the S. of N.Y.	104½	100	do........b60	78¾
20	Continental Bank	110	200	do..........3d	79
8	U. S. Trust Co.	107½	200	do.......at 3d	78¾
58	D. & Hud. C. Co.	117½	300	do..........c	78¾
10	Cum. Coal Co.	18½	100	do........s60	78¾
600	do.........b3	18	200	do........s60	78¾
10	Chic. & Rock. Is. R	94	170	Mich. Cen. R.R.	93¾
90	do............	93½	50	do........b40	93¾
25	do............	93¾	100	do........b30	93
50	do........s15	93	125	do............	92
100	do........b60	93	100	M. So. & N.Ia. R.R.	50
50	do........b60	93	20	do............	49½
150	N. Y. Cen. R'd..b60	84½	150	do............	49½
100	do........s10	84	545	do..........s3	49
675	do............	84	730	do...........c	49
50	do........b10	84	50	do........b60	49
200	do........b60	84	100	do........b60	49
200	do............	83½	250	do............	48¾
100	do........b60	83½	200	do..........s7	48¾
100	do........s10	83¾	450	do........s60	48
100	do........s30	83½	20	Harlem R.R.	10½
100	do..........s3	83¾	25	do............	10½
200	Erie Railroad....b3	35¾	100	do............	10¾
1125	do...........c	35	10	Penn. Coal Co.	94
26	do..........s3	35	19	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	91¾
250	do..........s3	34¾	6	do............	91
50	do............	34⅞	50	do........b60	91¾
200	do............	34¾	225	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	66
100	do........b10	35	50	do........s60	64
100	do........s30	34	300	Cl. & Tol. R. R. b30	62¾
150	do........s15	34¾	950	do............	62
100	do........b60	35	600	do............	61½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R...s60	137	100	do........s60	61
50	do............	134½	400	do........b60	63
100	do............	139½	200	do........s60	60½
50	do............	138¾	200	do........s10	61½

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Mo. State 6s	83½	50	M. So. & N. I. R.s30	49
5,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs	90	250	do............	48¾
5	Bank of Commerce	107½	100	do..........b3	48¾
5	American Ex. Bk	112	100	Ill. Cent. R. R...s60	137
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b60	18	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	76
600	Erie Railroad	34½	50	Gal. & Chi. RR	90¾
200	do..........s3	34	50	do........b60	91½
200	do............	34½	100	do............	90
100	do..........s3	34½	100	do..........b3	90
50	Hud. Riv. R'd	19	200	Cleve & Tol. R..b10	61¾
500	Reading R. R......s3	79	1100	do............	61⅞
100	do..........b3	79	50	do............	61½
100	M. So. & N. I. R...s3	49	50	do........b60	62
200	do............	49½	50	N. Y. Cent. R....s30	83¾
150	do........s60	48½	200	do........b60	84½
50	do........b60	49¾	100	do........s10	83¾
300	do...........c	49	300	do........b60	84
150	do..........s3	48½	100	do........s30	83½

Monday, June 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, to $4,284,107, against $4,063,283 the corresponding week, ending 7th June, last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,139,714, against $2,206,677 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie from New-York, during the week, including $300,746 by the *Columbia*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, amounted to $489,668. The Cunard steamer from Boston, on Wednesday last, took out $1,290,000, of which about $920,000 went from this City by express. The shipments, the first week in June last year, were $162,407 from New-York, and $512,000 from Boston. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury, on Saturday afternoon, stood $12,431,008, against $13,041,360 at the close of the previous week. This decrease of $610,352, which mainly went into Bank, is the only registered set-off to the export demand of $1,409,668, leaving the apparent difference against the Bank reserve $799,316. The average return on the last statement stood $12,815,515. On the average therefore to be made up this afternoon, the amount should be about twelve millions of dollars. The export demand for Specie the present week on the one hand and the exported receipts by the California packet of the 20th May, and the further gain to the Banks from the Sub-Treasury on the other, will probably equalize in amount, though the heaviest outward shipment—by the *Arabia* on Wednesday—will again be due on Thursday in advance of the California arrival, not fully due before Friday next. These heavy movements of Bullion have, as yet, no advers influence on the Money Market. On the contrary, the entire ease with which the export demand is met, week after week, tends rather to strengthen confidence in the financial strength of the country, while the present tendency of its general trade is to diminished money engagements. A temporary change to activity for a few weeks in July is anticipated, owing to the extra accumulation of Foreign Goods now in the Public Warehouse awaiting the new Tariff; but the principal effect of this will only be to change to the reverse, to the extent of a few millions of dollars, the relative division of the stock of Bullion in the city as between the Banks and the Sub-Treasury. Even this change, if it should seem to threaten serious inconvenience to the market, will be guarded against as far as practicable by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is expected to visit New York before the close of the present month. The supply of Money for the past week was abundant and cheap. Some deposits were left with the Stock people as low as 6 per cent. and the Discount or Brokers passed prime short paper at from 7 to 8 per cent. The interior exchanges are generally in favor of the city, and more Specie could be drawn from the neighboring cities and the West, if the necessities of the Banks here required it. It is not unlikely that the South will also remit us Gold after the 1st July, if not earlier.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, by months, of which we presented summary tables a few days ago, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st June inst., exclusive of Foreign Specie and Bullion:

Specie and Bullion	$204,740,060
Add one week in June	4,284,107
Total Foreign Goods to date	$209,024,167
Against same time last year	182,156,293
Increase since 1st July, '56	$26,867,874

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reëxported) to June 1:

June 1	$75,617,000
Add one week in June	1,139,714
Total to date	$76,756,714
Against same time last year	73,065,677
Increase since July 1, '56	$3,691,037

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct to June 1:

	$39,904,000
Add one week in June	459,668
Total to date	$40,363,668
Against same time last year	19,636,407
Increase since 1st July, '56	$20,727,261
Add Increase in General Exports, as above	3,691,037
Increase of all Exports	$24,418,298

The Banks of this City entered the month of May with a Specie reserve, as shown in the settlement of April 25, of $11,827,861. The direct shipments of Bullion from this port direct during

The month were	$5,759,236
And *via* Boston	1,561,060
Together	$7,270,296
Less Foreign Coin received	1,070,831
Net Export of the month	$6,200,465

The Banks entered the month of June, after meeting their large demand, as shown in the statement of May 30, with a Specie reserve of $12,815,515.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,301	$292,287	2,459	$176,526
Flour, bbls	74,007	478,191	7,758	55,865
Corn Meal, bbls	1,988	6,951	1,490	4,740
Wheat, bushels	123,904	263,061	36,904	67,764
Corn, bushels	136,814	86,566	3,961	3,556
Oats,* bushels	—	—	8,000	4,560
Pork, bbls & tcs	3,304	52,567	1,028	28,676
Beef, bbls & tcs	1,094	20,349	960	20,365
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	16,194	1,686
Hams,* lbs	—	—	16,058	1,309
Lard,* lbs	—	—	61,068	8,855
Butter,* lbs	—	—	16,406	4,556
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	101,699	9,479
Total Produce		$1,341,091		$373,879
Miscellaneous		865,586		765,835
Total for the week		$2,206,677		$1,139,714

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The notable feature in the general Export list of the week is the comparative decrease of a foreign demand for Flour, which about this time last season was quite active on an advance in prices in Europe. Against this immediate drawback we have to record the most cheering accounts of the progress of the western grain crops, the uncertainty of which during the early part of May retarded the receipts on the seaboard of Flour and Grain from the old stocks, and thus kept the demand for domestic consumption at rates above the shipping limits. There could scarcely be a more important gain for the steadiness of money affairs than this assurance of an abundant (though from particular sections it may prove a late) harvest. The fact, too, is highly important to the Railway interest, the wholesale abuse of which appears to be just now fashionable with several of our morning cotemporaries.

On the Stock Exchange the week was one of feverish irregularity in prices, alternating in several stocks as much as 6 or 8 per cent., and resulting, at the close on Saturday, in leaving the whole market, to all appearances, in the control of the well known combination of *Bear* speculators inaugurated last Winter, and whose peculiar tactics are not inaptly termed by our cotemporary of the *United States Economist* as "thimble-rigging." They were not permitted, to be sure, to have everything their own way the entire week, as the scarcity of several prominent stocks for transfer caused a sudden recovery, for a day or two, on the cash sales; but this momentary obstruction to their career of success was soon met by the preconcerted application of a combined power to overawe outside speculation and break down prices by enormous gambling sales, at startling differences, on time. That such a result should take place in the midst of a quiet and easy market for money, in a season full of promise for the crops of the country, and at the instant that hundreds of our prominent merchants and railway people are absent in the West to witness the inauguration of two important lines of new road of six hundred miles, ought, perhaps, to create surprise. But custom has made such scenes familiar, and it only remains to be seen whether these operators are to produce the utter ruin of the values with which they daily sport, and against which, if Street rumor is to be believed, they nightly plot, or by tempting the gamester's fortune too far, provoke a practical retaliation to their own ruin from the outside public whom they have for months past aimed wholly to intimidate.

	April 30.	May 30.	June 2.	June 6.
New-York Central	87½	87	86	83¾
Erie	49	38	37½	34¾
Southern Michigan	66	58	55½	48½
Toledo	68½	65½	64	61½
Rock Island	98	96½	96½	93
Galena	101½	96½	95	90
Reading	82½	81½	80½	79
Michigan Central	95	95	93½	92
Panama	94½	95	96	95
Illinois Central	134½	139½	139	137 s.60
Pittsburg	51½	40	47½	45

The new feature in the dealings of the week was the contract sales of three of the established and favorite lines—the Michigan Central, Rock Island, and Galena and Chicago. The scarcity of these stocks in the Street had hitherto saved them from the general depreciation, but this is no longer a bar to time sales, nor to the unusual efforts made to get command, by loan, of the few parcels on the Street. The *Herald* of yesterday, as part of its duty "to the *Bear* speculators," thus makes proclamation against the stock of the leading New-York line, about three ℘ cent. only of whose capital is now available for what is elegantly termed the *kicking* sport:

"New-York Central Railroad closed very weak this morning, at 83¾ ℘ cent. *This stock is coming upon the market in large lots. In a short time the bulk of the whole twenty-five millions of stock will be afloat, and then we shall have it kicked about the street among the brokers like Erie, Harlem and others.*"

MAY TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS.

	May, 1857.	vs.	May, 1856.
La Crosse	$59,221		$41,476
Milwaukee	80,703		61,367

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

	1857. Week.	1857. Season.	1856. Week.	1856. Season.
Lehigh Canal	34,973	180,583	41,459	199,332
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,863	161,200	4,916	31,364
Schuylkill Canal	32,052	280,315	35,955	287,657
Reading Railroad	40,370	779,645	48,136	848,602
Total	128,218	1,351,696	130,456	1,366,975

From the Miners' Journal, June 6.

The heavy rain on Monday last has again filled the mines with water, which, together with the scarcity of boats, caused in a measure by high water, will cause a falling off again next week.

We again call on the consumers abroad who have the means, to commence laying in their winter's supply of coal, if they desire to save money. Dealers will not lay in supplies so long as the consumers hold back. Everything tends towards high prices for coal next Fall and Winter.

We learn that several of the operators, who cannot supply all their orders, owing to the great quantity of water in the mines, have advanced the price of their coal from 5 to 10 cents per ton.

Freight to Boston and the East is unusually low just now. It is quoted to Boston at $1 55—last year at the same period it was $1 80 per ton.

The press in the New-England States will greatly benefit consumers of coal by advising them to commence laying in their stocks early, in order to insure a supply in the market at the present low freights. The tightness in the Money Market prevents dealers from laying in stocks so long as the consumers hold back in making their purchases.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., New-York, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Under existing circumstances, the Directors of this Company, who are now in the City, deem it proper to make the following statements:

Attempts have been made to create the impression that serious divisions exist among the Directors, of a nature to prevent their cordial coöperation in carrying forward the business of the Company. All such allegations are groundless, and we think it our duty to give them this formal and unqualified denial. Up to the present moment no division of sentiment has been manifested in the Board upon any question of principle or policy affecting the interests of the Company; and no change has occurred in any way, in relation to the Company or its affairs since the date of our recent report and circular, to induce us to alter our opinions as therein expressed. We believe now, as then, in the capacity of the road to earn liberal dividends upon the entire amount of its outstanding stock; and we strongly recommend the stockholders not to sacrifice their stock under the influence of a temporary panic, which is attempted to be created, as we think, for the express purpose of alarming holders, and inducing them to throw their stock upon the market.

It appears from an examination of the printed stock lists that the aggregate of the sales of the general stock of this Company at the Stock Exchange, from the 21st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive, a period of seventeen days, has been 51,639 shares, while our books show that the number of shares transferred to regular stockholders during that time was 6,189 shares, and the number of shares transferred by regular stockholders was 6,160; in other words, more stock has been withdrawn from the market than has been thrown upon it during the last seventeen days.

When it is recollected that within the time specified two payments have been made upon the guaranteed stock, and that some of the stockholders have sold a portion of their old stock in order to meet the payments upon the new, it will be seen that the stock is very firmly held.

It is deemed proper to make these statements in order that *bona fide* stockholders may not be misled by the large sales and low prices which are now quoted at the Stock Exchange.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD, W. H. VERMILYE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY, HENRY KEEP,
HEMAN J. REDFIELD, JOHN STRYKER,
WM. B. WELLES, CHARLES BUTLER,
LITCHFIELD.

Stock Speculations.

From the United States Economist.

The extraordinary panic which has been continued in the Stock Market continues to attract attention, chiefly in consequence of the animosity with which the "bear" party attack and run down different securities. Erie Railroad Stock has been depreciated from 68 to 33 ℘ cent., under the combination of a clique of brokers whose operations are by no means a credit to the Board. The stock has touched so low a point that many draw off and are afraid to sell it any further, more particularly that as the price fell the stock was gradually bought up by those who have confidence in its value, until it has become very scarce. Michigan Southern has suffered the same depression; it has been worked down from 96 to 50, time sales, although it has always paid 10 ℘ cent. dividends. This fact has had more weight with those who know the property than all the anonymous attacks made on the Company. The alleged squandering of money and mismanagement is answered by the fact that 536 miles of road have been put in operation for $17,000,000—less than half for the same length of any other line. If the managers have been able to build the road so cheaply and still swindle large sums besides, they have been very skillful. Hence the stock is gradually absorbed at the low rates for which bears who have not got it offer to sell it, and the stock is getting very scarce. It is obvious that the bear operation cannot be continued in those stocks; hence attacks are levied at those which have not yet fallen. Accordingly, a morning paper [*Herald*] announced that a certain Western Railroad [Michigan Central] "showed signs of weakness" *and the attackers commenced by selling lots on time 1½ per cent under the cash price,* and then by selling lots of five shares at comparatively falling prices, 94½@94 @93½, constantly offering little lots at lower rates. These operations, followed up by newspaper attacks, will frighten some timid holder and he will sell. This supply will be seized upon for a fresh depression and the public credit of the company shaken, even although its intrinsic value may have improved. These are the transactions with which the Board of Brokers are now occupied. *The respectable and honorable portion are impressed with the disgrace of such "thimble-rigging," and recently made an effort to stop it by prohibiting sales beyond a short time, but without effect.* It is evident that no person can enter the Stock market with any degree of safety, and the operations must be confined entirely to the conspirators. Recent transactions show that no person can borrow on stock in any way connected with the market without the immediate sale of the securities by the lender in open market; not even when that lender *has signed a contract binding himself to hold the identical certificate until redeemed.* The taking of interest and commission for lending money on a security which the owner does not wish sold, signing a contract to hold it, *and then immediately selling it to reimburse yourself the money for which you have charged interest,* is a stock operation more immediately profitable than honorable or permanently advantageous. It is, however, one of the means by which the "bear" party operate. It is one of the modes by which that philanthropic class of individuals prevent the public from being imposed upon by holding stocks.

The reduced values of the leading stocks have attracted buyers, and although they are yet pursued with the utmost blind animosity by a portion of the late "bear" party, the intelligent members of the Board have strengthened the opposite party. The general prosperity of the whole country, the immense crops known to be on the eve of harvest, the absence of all speculations that absorb capital, the abundance *of it now offering, its cheapening rates and the lessening demand,* all point to greatly improved values. In railroads, particularly those of the West, the crops are the basis of a good business, and these promise well. The Cincinnati *Record*, from gathered data, estimates the crops of the six Western States at 57,000,000 bush. of Wheat, against 44,000,000 bush. last year, that is, an increase of 30 ℘ cent. in those States alone, a fact which alone will add $1,000,000 to the receipts of the railroads of that section, more particularly on those lines which have opened new sections. There probably never was a time when values have a larger margin for a rise than the present, and accumulating capital is setting towards the securities that have been so unwarrantably depressed by fictitious causes.

The Great Railroad Opening.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 4.

To-day the train goes over the entire road, from Cincinnati to St. Louis—not, indeed, for the first time, but for the first time commemorative of its completion. It is the principal link in the great Ohio Valley Line, from Baltimore to St. Louis, and which, again, is the main part of a complete, direct, central line of railway, from the waters of Penobscot River to Western Missouri. The whole line passes through all the first-class cities of the United States, except New-Orleans, and might very properly be called the *city line* of railroad. Leaving out some of the extreme portions, we find the following as the main part of the great city line.

Portland, Me., to Boston	107 miles.
Boston, Mass., to New-Haven	160 miles.
New-Haven, Conn., to New-York	76 miles.
New-York, N.Y., to Philadelphia, *via* New-Jersey	87 miles.
Philadelphia, Penn., to Baltimore	96 miles.
Baltimore, Md., to Parkersburg	379 miles.
Parkersburg, *via* Marietta, to Cincinnati	198 miles.
Cincinnati, Ohio, to Vincennes	198 miles.
Vincennes, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., *via* Illinois	147 miles.
Aggregate	1,446 miles.

It will be seen that this City Line traverses thirteen States. But the entire distance, of near fifteen hundred miles, may be traversed in three days.

The cities and towns on this route have now about the following populations, viz:

Portland, Me	20,000	Baltimore, Md	200,000
Boston, Mass	160,000	Cumberland, Md	10,000
Hartford, Conn	20,000	Parkersburg, Va	3,000
New-Haven, Conn	30,000	Marietta, Ohio	6,000
New-York	650,000	Chilicothe, Ohio	10,000
Newark, N. J	40,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	175,000
Philadelphia, Pa	500,000	Vincennes, Ind	4,000
Wilmington, Del	15,000	St. Louis, Mo	130,000
Aggregate			1,972,000

Just about *two millions* of our city and town population are on the great city line.

Turning now to the Ohio Valley, we may refer, at once, to the map for distinct proof,—that the great line of Railroad, whose completion we now celebrate is in fact the Ohio Valley line. The North Western Road lies in the valley of the Little Kanawha, one of the branches of the Ohio. At Marietta it crosses the Ohio. At Athens it crosses the Hockhocking branch of the Ohio. At Chilicothe the Scioto, another branch. At Cincinnati it touches the Ohio, and from Cincinnati to St. Louis it has *lateral* course to the Ohio at Lawrenceburg, Madison, New-Albany, Jeffersonville, Evansville and Cairo, thus radiating to and from the Ohio, when it is not on it. Then this is our Ohio Valley line, and thus it must, by all the laws of commerce, draw to itself the trade and produce of the immense area of two hundred thousand square miles which the Ohio and its tributaries traverse.

Trade at Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, June 4.

During the week which has just transpired, business of all kinds has been very active, in spite of the rainy and disagreeable weather which has prevailed. Out-door operations have been large, and the grocery and dry goods jobbing business have shared in the general activity. On Thursday the *Arabia* arrived at New-York with news of a decline in breadstuffs; on Monday the *Canadian*, with breadstuffs steady; and yesterday the steamers *America* and *New-York*, with a slight improvement. The *America* brings the significant news, that the growing crops in both Great Britain and France promise to be unusually large, and the weather is very favorable. This news, together with the large receipts at present coming, is a heavy blow to the Bulls, and consequently many of the heavy ones are turning Bears, with a view of getting the control of the market preparatory to getting back into their old quarters again in July.

Receipts of grain show a decided improvement, and large quantities of corn are yet due by canal and rail. Receipts for the week are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,436	Oats, bush	51,230
Wheat, bush	166,427	Barley, bush	869
Corn, bush	270,861		
Total equivalent			446,000

The exports for the week are:

Flour, bbls	11,959	Corn, bush	142,466
Wheat, bush	140,958		
Total equivalent			343,184

Cincinnati Money and Stocks.

From Hewson & Holmes' Circular, June 3.

In consequence of the extensive preparations in progress during the past week for the opening celebration of the three great roads—Ohio and Mississippi, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Northwestern—very little business has been transacted; but more, perhaps, in Stocks than in any other department of trade, as our list will show. The sales will average very nearly the usual amount, and will not vary in price enough to particularize, except in one or two instances. We notice an advance in Ohio and Mississippi shares of ½@1 ℘ cent., and in Covington and Lexington Second Mortgage Bonds of 1 ℘ cent. on the previous week.

Exchange on the East continues firm at ¼@1 ℘ cent. No change in New-Orleans.

The sales of the week are: $2,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, and int., 56; $8,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, and int., 57; $1,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, and int., 58; $3,000 Little M. R. R. 6s, 1st mtg., 80; $1,000 Ind. and Cin. R. R. 2d mtg. 7s, 80; $6,000 Cov. and Lex. R. R. 2d mtg. 7s, 66; $2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mtg. 7s, 66; $2,000 Cin., Ham. and Day. R. R. 1st mtg. 7s, and int., 87½; $1,500 Col. and Xenia R. R. 7s, div., 88; $8,000 Wheeling 6s bds., 66; $2,000 *Cincinnati 6s bds., 86; $500 Little Miami* R. R., scrip, 65; 100 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 11½; 200 Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 12; 500 Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 30 ds., 12½; 100 Ohio and Mississippi R. R., cash, 12¾; 200 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R., and int., 19; 150 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R., and int., 20; 60 Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R., 63; 20 Cin., Ham. and Day, 66; 50 Cincinnati and Chicago R. R., and int., 3½; 24 Covington and Lexington R. R., and int., 18½; 190 Ohio Central, 15; 400 Southern Pacific, $50 for 5 paid; 10 Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. Bank, 100; 5 Farmers' Bank, Ky., 128; 7 Northern Bank, Ky., 128.

Grain Trade at Oswego.

From the Oswego Times.

The total receipts by lake at Oswego, of a few leading articles, foreign and domestic, since the opening of navigation to June 1:

	Canadian.	American.	Total.
Flour, bbls	39,748	14,702	54,405
Wheat, bush	329,140	412,545	741,685
Corn	....	50,401	50,401
Rye	29,776	....	29,776
Barley	9,363	....	9,363
Peas	691	....	691
Lumber, feet	13,732,343	1,785,965	15,518,308

The shipments by canal from the same place, of a few of the leading articles during the month of May, for three seasons, were as follows:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	46,341	44,503	34,558
Pork	2,074	5,616	1,873
Wheat, bush	387,730	283,626	449,683
Corn	258,005	306,303	44,900
Rye	7,330	68,354	16,693
Barley	13,819	3,250	3,626
Lumber, feet	8,936,327	6,921,187	14,703,708

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. May 30.	Loans. May 23.	Specie. May 30.	Specie. May 23.
Citizens' Bank	4,775,856	4,908,7[illegible]	2,282,167	2,478,376
Canal Bank	1,849,682	1,803,180	912,401	962,218
Louisiana	2,906,420	3,119,673	1,457,794	1,482,506
Louisiana State	4,196,744	4,261,987	1,331,036	2,029,648
Mech. & Traders'	906,[illegible]33	908,819	269,275	242,716
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,628,160	1,715,195	255,586	295,880
Southern Bank	287,440	288,717	178,778	221,180
Union Bank	1,366,866	1,400,125	285,428	306,098
Bank of J. Robb	835,100	492,676	296 636	402,709
Total	18,539,975	19,058,256	7,910,057	8,442,225
	Decrease...518,283		Decrease...532,168	

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. May 30.	Circulation. May 23.	Deposits. May 30.	Deposits. May 23.
Citizens' Bank	3,399,365	3,549,350	2,452,795	2,571,655
Canal Bank	1,228,685	1,254,995	774,487	880,318
Louisiana	901,099	996,424	2,536,708	2,650,101
Louisiana State	3,155,610	3,261,075	3,276,951	3,510,418
Mech. & Traders'	391,015	399,615	643,469	658,005
Bk. of N. Orleans	702,335	694,755	712,708	695,653
Southern Bank	250,295	265,295	164,909	216,819
Union Bank	727,096	727,470	848,784	912,914
Bank of J. Robb	210,360	196,260	581,166	682,926
Total	10,165,784	10,363,164	12,993,066	13,743,011
	Decrease...297,370		Decrease...750,006	

Banks.	Exchange. May 30.	Exchange. May 23.	Due Dist. Banks. May 30.	Due Dist. Banks. May 23.
Citizens' Bank	761,345	841,511	158,249	195,984
Canal Bank	1,287,965	1,326,165	174,282	212,447
Louisiana	1,021,608	1,125,179	196,927	290,682
Louisiana State	711,986	868,000	174,345	198,348
Mech. & Traders'	104,372	107,922	22,849	19,262
Bk. New-Orleans	218,124	198,500	49,259	68,105
Southern Bank	526,659	509,070	....	....
Union Bank	321,324	335,408	138,794	122,342
Total	4,952,389	5,318,020	914,984	1,102,130
	Decrease...365,511		Decrease...187,416	

From the Picayune, May 31.

The Bank statement shows a general reduction all round, and contrasts unfavorably with the last in the falling off of specie and deposits. The Western Banks have been drawing coin, and if Exchange runs up, of which there is some appearance, we shall lose more. An effort is now made to put up the rate for sight to ¾ ℘ cent. premium, but is resisted by the Citizens' Bank and others with the view of preventing specie from being drawn. The following are the changes as compared with last week:

Decrease in Short Loans	$518,283
Decrease in Specie	532,168
Decrease in Speculation	297,370
Decrease in Deposits	750,005
Decrease in Exchange	365,811
Decrease in Amount due Distant Banks	187,416

The Exchange Market is firm on all points. A round amount of Sterling was sold at 109¾@110, though the demand is not brisk. Some good Bill of Lading was done at 108. Francs rule from 5f.12½@5f.10. Bankers ask 5f.08¾ over the counter. Sixty-day bills on New-York are firm at ¾@1¼ ℘ cent. discount. Bankers ask ¾. Sight 9-16@½ ℘ cent. premium. Some have put up the rate to ⅝, but are selling nothing.

New-Jersey Transportation Company.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held yesterday at Rahway, when the following gentlemen were reëlected Directors for the ensuing year: Stephen Whitney, Hamilton Fish, Henry R. Remsen, D. S. Gregory, John S. Darcy, John P. Jackson, A. O. Zabriskie, John J. Chetwood. The annual report gives a very flattering view of the Company's affairs, and it is mentioned, as a matter of congratulation, that since the road has been in existence, nearly twenty-five millions of passengers have been carried over it without injury to life or limb. The gross receipts of last year were $910,637, and the expenses $400,715, or a ratio of forty-four per cent., against $851,314 for receipts, and $360,766 for expenses for the year 1855, being a ratio of forty-four and a-half per cent.; the ratio of expenses in 1854 being forty-seven per cent. The amount of surplus earnings carried to profit and loss January 1st, 1857, after payment of two semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, is $85,267, while for the year previous, it was $78,480. The amount of surplus fund, after deducting $11,300 for relaying portions of the road with new rails last year, is $196,596.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, June 6.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending June 5 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$88,914	Linseed	$24,804
Specie	173,930	Gunnies	31,715
Iron and Steel	31,891	Copper Ore	136,241
Window Glass	11,100	Wool	25,345
Sugar	427,709	Hemp	71,371
Molasses	42,163	Other Articles	302,312
Saltpetre	28,863		
Total			$1,247,445
The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856			696,833
Increase in 1857			$550,612

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Saturday, June 6—12½ P. M.

Grain—There was a sale of 1,000 bushels White Western at $1 84. On change 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club was held at $1 55, for which $1 50 was offered. Oats are without change in price—sales 1,000 bushels Street at 65c., and 5,000 bushels State, 66c., both by measure. But one lot of Corn was offered to-day—500 bushels—which sold at 97c. There was a sale of 2,500 bushels Malt on private terms.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 6—1 P. M.

Flour is more animated; sales to-day, 1,000 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for common to good superfine Wisconsin, and $7 25@$7 62 for extra do. Wheat is firmer; sales to-day, 9,000 bushels, at $1 30 for Chicago Spring. Corn is inanimate, and is held at 80c. Oats quiet. Whisky dull, at 31c.@32c. Freights—Wheat to New-York, 15c. *Imports yesterday*—7,000 bushels Wheat, and 8,000 bushels Oats. *Exports by Canal*—8,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 bushels Corn.

Providence, Saturday, June 6.

Cotton, quiet. Prices remain firm and the sales are in small lots for spinners' use. The Wool market remains quiet, the sales of the week are 33,000 lbs. Printing Cloths, the market is quiet and prices are without change. Sales of the week 37,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 6.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 39½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; Morris Canal, 54.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool—R. A. Porter, New-Orleans; Mrs. Colton, Henry J. Rogers, Baltimore; Mr. Gascoigne, Miss Gascoigne, Mrs. M. E. Walker, Mobile; Thomas Haskell, New-Orleans; Hermenegido Vernet, Spain; Mr. Habershaw, L. P. Blackburn, John B. Calhoun, Natchez; Mr. and Mrs. Juan Echeveria, Vicente Aguilan, Rafael Mora, Manuel Alvarado, Martin Alvarado, Costa Rica; Robt. Derbyshire, Mr. Lichtenburg, P. M. Esprow, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brown, Washington; A. Ayme, Mme. Morain, P. Userean, E. Tyndall, Michael Rockwell, Wm. Race, Mr. and Mrs. H. Braconier, Philip Becker, Mme. Louise Curt, Mme. Curdy, P. Hermann, Wm. Hogg, P. Fitzgerald, M. Cronin, Thos. Tippett, Joachim M. de Medvills, W. S. Polkingham, Chas. Paul, Thomas Wales, John Quarrie, S. Friedenthal, W. Friedlander, George Beck, C. Seropyn, H. Symmes, L. Megede, Henry Wall.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—Mrs. Shaw, New-York; Miss Martin, Mrs. H. K. Sweet, Mr. Young, Mrs. Young, infant and servant, New-York; Rev. A. Clement and lady, P. Thompson, Robert Beach, Cincinnati; Alex. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, James B. Edwards, New-York; James W. Langlands, Glasgow; Wm. M. Somerville, New-York; Mr. Macnee, Kingston; Mrs. Des Blaquiere, Canada; Mrs. Hugh Lyle, Washington; Jno. McKnight, Peter Smith, Jr., Thos. McCready, Miss Parson, Miss McKnight, Wm. Ewing and brother, Mobile; Wm. Roy, Brooklyn; T. B. Miles, Andrew Anderson, Waterbury; Robert Gilbert, lady and child, James Gauley, John O'Neal, Philadelphia; Wm. Morehead, Robert Smith, A. Macauley, Mr. McEwan, J. B. Davidson, Mr. Hosie, Mr. Lyel, Wm. Crawford, Wm. Shaw, and 121 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Owen Hammell, A. D. Sterling, Duryee Van Wyck, Robert S. Gill, A. Mudd, G. W. Garrett, G. F. Pritchard, John M. Price, Josiah Marsh, N. M. Wilson, F. A. Voorhees, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Eliza W. Waring, Lieut. J. M. Duncan, U. S. N., H. N. Winans, Mr. Cowardin, Robert Armstrong and lady, W. M. Peyton, Mrs. Phillibot, W. P. Solomon and lady, Wm. Thompson and lady, E. Rawson, John Windle, Miss M. E. Solomon, J. H. Solomon, Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, Mrs. Fanny Smith, G. T. Bradley, child and servant, 13 seamen for ship Lady Raglan, and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Mrs. Daniel Kelly, Mrs. Thomas Beach and servant, [illegible] Brown, [illegible] *lady*, Miss West, [illegible] Clark and lady, [illegible] John W. [illegible], John Garvey, Wm. [illegible], lady and 2 children, [illegible] Dewey, F. [illegible], Miss C. O'Neil, J. C. Beauford, Wm. L. Bogart, Robt. A. Cummings, and 34 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—H. F. Taylor, J. [illegible], M. Coleman, J. M. Coolin, N. B. Branch, W. Hirschorne, Mrs. E. Grove, F. Martin, D. D. Tennant, J. H. McCullough, [illegible] G. W. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Scott, [illegible] Summers, J. S. [illegible] and family, Mrs. H. Whyte, son and daughter, F. H. Pendleton, Dr. E. [illegible], Thos. Rutherford, W. H. Tarbox, W. G. [illegible], H. Neal, Mrs. E. Bing and daughter, J. R. Corley, McFeeters, John Tyler, Jr., Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, Mrs. Gardiner and daughter, Dr. Tazewell Tyler, Miss Dunderdale, L. J. Stevens, Mrs. J. Duffy, J. Johnson and lady, Miss E. Johnson, L. A. Levine, Mrs. [illegible] and daughter, J. T. Porter, lady and child, J. C. Holmes, J. B. Hamblin, Mrs. A. Reynolds, D. Robertson, and 39 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 [illegible]	Moon rises	9 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 56	Gov. Island	11 [illegible]	Hell Gate	1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Old Colony, Low, San Francisco, John [illegible] & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Gillis, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Barks J. W. Brookman, Brookman, New-Orleans, [illegible]ton & Thompson; Meridian, (Brem.,) [illegible], Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Cordelia, [illegible].

Brigs J. S. Cotton, Evans, Machias, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Queen of the South, Cook, Matanzas, J. A. Machado & Co.; Caroline, Whitebery, Aspinwall, [illegible] Co.; Edwin, Corwin, Elizabethport, [illegible] Co.; Three Sisters, Robinson, Cadiz, [illegible] (Norw.,) Haviland, Drontheim, Funch & Meincke; [illegible] E. Curtis, Orr, Portland, [illegible] Light, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., [illegible] Nichols, Lord, Elizabethport, [illegible] (Br.,) Hodgdon, Bermuda, Pennington & Jones.

Schooners Commerce, Daniels, Norfolk, [illegible] Empire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. Johns, [illegible] Pearl, Westervelt, Matagorda Bay, McCready, Mott & Co.; Louisa, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; [illegible] Hinckley, Tampico, Weeks & Moss; [illegible] Wainwright, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; [illegible] Moses, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Walcott, [illegible] ton, Dayton & Sprague; W. Raleigh, Horton, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Cumberland, Chase, Alexandria, [illegible]; Jos. Brown, Brown, Darien, Thompson & Hunter; [illegible] Maxwell, New-Haven, E. J. Godwin; Whirlwind, Chase, Alexandria, Cumberland Coal Co.; May Queen, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Prim; [illegible] Trask, Bangor, T. G. Sandford.

Propellers Westernport, Barry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Falcon, Brown, Boston, J. W. McKee; [illegible] McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Barge Alice, Rainor, Baltimore, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Water Witch, (U. S. Survey,) Lieut. W. E. Level, Norfolk 36 hours.

Ship Belle Wood, Tucker, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 672 passengers to J. A. McGaw. Had heavy weather since leaving the Banks; saw several icebergs on the Banks; had 8 deaths on board during the passage.

Ship R. L. Lane, Couillard, Liverpool April 29, via Shelburne, N. S., where she put in, having been ashore, with mdse. to Thos. Richardson. She was towed to the City by steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Ship Medora, Kempton, Providence, in ballast to master.

Bark Pentucket, Lewis, Nuevitas May 24, with sugar to [illegible] Ymaga del Valle. May 31, lat. 31 02, lon. 76 [illegible], spoke a ship, but did not distinctly see her name—understood it to be James Conway, 9 ds. from New-Orleans; supposed her to be British; had white bulwarks and black hull.

Bark Eagle, (Br.,) Quance, Bristol, [illegible] ds., with railroad iron and 12 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Had 1 birth on board during the passage. Experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Jane, Haskill, Rondout for Newburyport.

Schr. Zicova, Allen, Mobile 12 ds., with lumber to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to R. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary [illegible], Boston 3 ds., with mdse., to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Banner, Brown, with mdse. from wreck of schr. Indianola, ashore at Long Beach, N. J., to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. Londonderry, Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. B. Whitney.

Schr. New-York Packet, Church, [illegible] 3 ds., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elmira, Beck, Rondout for Newburyport.

Schr. Nimrod, ——, Boston for Albany.

Schr. [illegible], Kinney, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Sterling, Bills, New-Haven.

Schr. Belvidere, Stuart, Newbury for New-Haven.

Schr. Ancoretta, Whitmore, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. M. Duffield, Lewis, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. [illegible], Marble, Somerset, with grain.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. [illegible], from Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Jenny Lind, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Joseph Roberts, Wellington, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Clay, ——, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Wareham, with nails.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Halock, Providence.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Steamtug W. H. Webb, Hazzard, Shelburne, N. S., 4 ds., having in tow ship R. L. Lane.

Arrived 4th, and accidentally omitted.

Brig Macon, Hendrickson, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Arrived....Sunday, June 7.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., 36½ hours, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 6th, at 7 A. M., off Fenwick's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship John and Albert, (of Boston,) Crowell, Cardenas May 28, with sugar to Bassett, Bacon & Co. 31st, in co. with barks Convoy and James Bryant, for New-York.

Ship Waverley, (of Boston,) Hayden, Havana May 29, in ballast to H. [illegible] & Co.

Ship Rhein, (Ham.,) [illegible], Hamburg April 26, with mdse. and 178 passengers to Beck & Kunhardt. May 21, lat. 44 48, lon. 48, saw ship Rajah, Bowen, from Liverpool for New-York. May 23, lat. 43 30, lon. 50 30, saw four icebergs and considerable field ice.

Ship James Foster, Jr., [illegible], Liverpool, May 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Sailed into and anchored at Quarantine last night.

Bark M. S. Frank, (of Portland,) Haskell, Cardenas 10 ds., with railroad iron to order. May 24, lat. 40, lon. 69 30, passed ship Uncle Toby, bound W.

Bark Convoy, Hoyt, Cardenas May 27, with sugar to Nicholas del Rio.

Brig State of Maine, [illegible], Nuevitas May 28, with molasses, &c., to P. Owen & Son.

Brig Robert Reed, (Br.,) Johnson, Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. 1st, in co. with schr. Hetty Ann, for Philadelphia.

Brig Cuba, (of Millbridge,) Foster, Remedios, Cuba, May 27, with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Jabez, (Br.,) Yates, Hamilton, Ber., 8 ds., with potatoes to McCall & Prim.

Brig [illegible], Gardner, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Mary Morton, (Br.,) Penny, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes to Smith & Lough.

Schr. G. M. Smith, Smith, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Geo. [illegible], (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Cardenas May 27, with molasses to Mora & Navarro—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Boxer, (of Wells,) Sawyer, Jacmel May 21, with coffee and logwood to Kettel, Collins & Co.

Schr. M. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bithell, Abaco 5 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. [illegible].

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Mullen, with mdse. from wreck of schr. Indianola, ashore at Long Beach, N. J.

Schr. Eclipse, Stillman, with mdse. from wreck of schr. Indianola, ashore at Long Beach, N. J.

Schr. Keren Happuck, Gilley, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Pavilion, Gilley, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Shaw, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bound Brook, Maddocks, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sylph, [illegible], Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. Cabot, Bebee, Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. Elizabeth, West, Wareham, for Albany.

Schr. Chas. Henry, Baker, Boston 4 ds., with linseed.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Godfrey, Richmond 3 ds., coal.

Schr. G. Manchester, Scudder, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. [illegible], Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Propeller Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

BELOW—Two barks, brig.

WIND—During the day, light from S. S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Liverpool; Glasgow, (Br., screw,) Duncan, Glasgow; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, [illegible], Norfolk, &c. Ship Talisman, Thomas, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

Long Beach, Thursday, June 4.—The schooner Indianola lies in about the same position, the sand banking up on the inside shore, which holds her steady. The sea has moderated, and the boats are alongside, and if the weather holds, and a moon, we shall work all night. The steam pump is now on board, and set up, and as soon as we get it going we will discharge the lower hold. The cargo looks as if it was pretty much smashed up. The schr. H. W. Johnson will be the next one loaded.—[Ex. letter to Laytin & Hurlbut.

The ship R. L. Lane, arrived Saturday from Shelburne, N. S., has on board 341 second cabin and steerage passengers, a large number having given up their tickets and proceeded to Halifax and Boston. Heard of an unknown ship ashore near the Island of [illegible], N. S. The wind since leaving S. has been light, sea smooth and the weather pleasant; one steam pump only in use. She was towed to this City at the rate of 6 knots per hour, [illegible] the whole way, by steamtug W. H. Webb.

The Br. brig Mary Morton, previously reported ashore on Point Judith, lies in the same position, and is making but little water.

Spoken, &c.

May 27, in Caico Passage, bark Ajax, from Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince.

June 2, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 04, whaling bark Rothschild, (of Orleans,) 6 mos. out, 6 bbls. blackfish oil.

June 3, lat. 35 15, lon. 75 10, bark Harvest, hence for Savannah.

June 4, lat. 37, lon. 74, whaling schr. R. G. Cook, (of Provincetown,) 60 bbls. oil—all well.

June 4, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 10, was seen brig Ocean Bird, bound S.

June 5, lat. 38 13, lon. 73 44, schr. Henry D. [illegible], hence for St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, barks Mayflower, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; Antelope, for do., and others.

At Nuevitas, brigs F. R. Nash, White, for New-York in 3 ds.; Olive, Pettingill, do. ldg.; Sea Lark, McFarland, do. in 10 ds.

At Bermuda, June 1, bark Eveline, Amos, for New-York in 5 ds.; brigs Ocean Isle, (Br.,) for do. next day; Hidalgo, hence just arr.

At Jacmel, May 24, schr. J. F. Lennell, Freeman, for Boston in 2 ds.